

John Dicks 313 Strand

PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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ONE PENNY.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO ALDERSHOTT CAMP.

ALDERSHOTT CAMP was honoured by a visit from her Majesty, for the first time for nearly five years, on Tuesday, March 13.

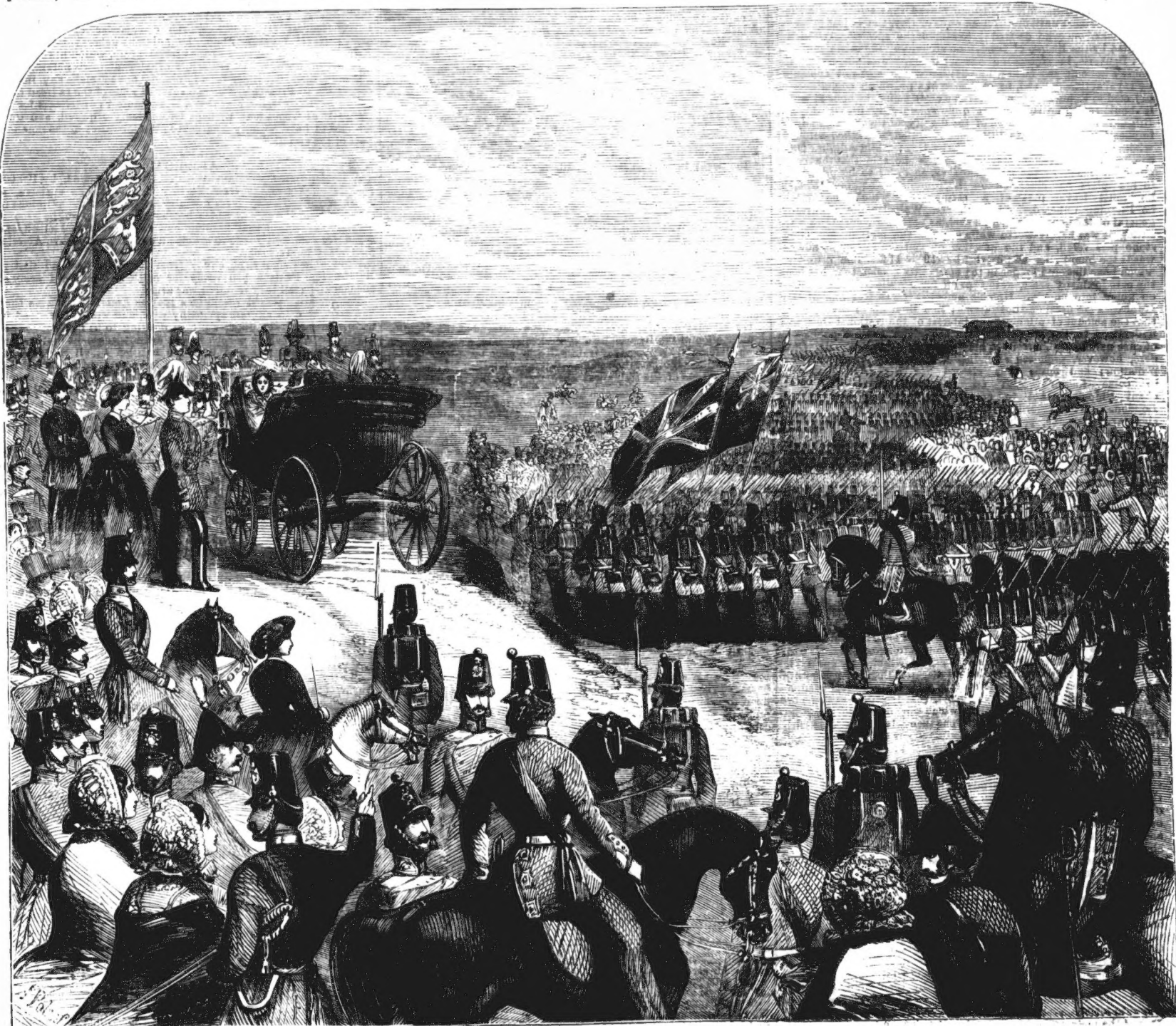
On Monday evening orders were received at head-quarters for the troops to be held in readiness to receive her Majesty on the following day. Her Majesty left Windsor Castle at ten o'clock in an open carriage drawn by four greys, and escorted by a squadron of the Life Guards. Her Majesty was accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, and attended by the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Emily Oathart, Lieut.-General Sir C. Grey, Major-General Seymour, and Colonel Ponsonby.

On arriving at Bagshot, where a relay of horses had been provided, an escort of the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars,

under the command of Lieutenant Dent, received her Majesty. On arrival at Farnborough, the Queen was met by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Searlett, K.O.B., commanding the Aldersholt Division; Colonel Newdegate, assistant adjutant-general; Colonel Herbert, assistant quartermaster-general, and several other officers on the staff of the division. Her Majesty and the royal party immediately drove to the camp, where the 1st Infantry Brigade, under command of Major-General Russell, O.B., was drawn up in line on the Queen's parade. Her Majesty's arrival was signalled by a royal salute, fired from the guns of B battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed on the hill near the North Camp Church. As her Majesty drove on to the parade the troops presented arms, the colours being lowered, and the bands playing the National Anthem.

After marching past, the troops formed line on their original ground, and her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Helena and the remainder of the royal party, minutely inspected the lines. The bands brigaded together, playing in rear of the troops. During the inspection her Majesty frequently and gracefully acknowledged the demonstrations of loyalty from the spectators, as well as the salutes of the troops.

The Queen next drove over portions of the camp, passing the Prince Consort's Library, the Commander-in-Chief's, the Secretary of State for War's quarters, head quarter's huts, the new buildings for the Royal Horse Artillery, and so to the main road through the Permanent Barracks to the Royal Pavilion. On arriving here her Majesty was received by a guard of honour, furnished by the 52nd Light Infantry, and carrying the Queen's colours, and commanded by Major Crooke, the band of the regiment performing an ap-



THE GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS BEFORE HER MAJESTY AT ALDERSHOTT.

Foreign News.

The arrangements for the escort of the royal party on their return to Windsor were the same as in the forepart of the day.

JOCKEYS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.—A parish curate does four times as much work as one of these urolins for a salary at which they would turn up their noses, as it would not permit them to indulge in the luxuries which force of example has rendered necessary to them. Therefore it is time some check should be put upon a class who, without education enough to make out their own accounts, give themselves airs and graces which are positively sickening, and they should be taught a lesson that because nature has framed them on a diminutive scale, which gives them a superiority in the calling they have adopted, that fact does not exempt them from fulfilling the obligations which they owe to society; but while noblemen and gentlemen will put themselves on a level with them, and ask them into their drawing-rooms and dining-rooms, they must reap the fruits of such mistaken kindness. Children's heads cannot stand it, and when they find that, as soon as they are out of their apprenticeship, the possession of the first call upon them is contested for as warmly as a seat for a county, and see their bad grammatical phrases quoted in newspapers like the opinions of John Stuart Mill, it is not surprising they should carry on as they do. Indeed, when one reads the rate of pay in the army and navy list, and compares it with that of these youngsters, it electrifies one to think that a boy weighing scarcely more than a good-sized haunch of mutton can command more remuneration for his services than a post-captain who has served for twenty years, or the colonel of a regiment who has braved all the climates of the globe. Yet such is the case; and this boy, it is said, receives from the Marquis of Hastings a retaining salary of £500 per annum, exclusive of fees; and, according to report, rather than be subject to the same annoyance and disappointment, his employer will cancel the agreement at his own risk. Fortunately for the turf we have some jockeys left, such as Osborne, Chaloner, Ashmall, Fordham, Wells, Edwards, Cunnance and Dale, who are striking exceptions to the rest of their brethren, and who, by their intelligence, responsibility, and manner, deserve every imitation, and are never likely to forfeit either the good opinion of their own employers or that of the racing world in general.—*Morning Post.*

persons were hurt.

EARLY on Monday morning one of the porters named Boundey who had been engaged on night duty at the Morlake Station of the South-Western Railway, had occasion to go down the line between five and six o'clock to the signal-post in the direction of Richmond. While doing so his attention was attracted to the body of a man lying near the rails of the up-line, but a short distance from the "Forty crossing," leading from the Lower to the Upper Richmond-road. Upon examination Boundey found the head of the stranger, who was completely severed from the body, lying in the "four-foot" of the up-line, while the trunk was in a slight hollow by the side of the near rail. Information of the occurrence was at once conveyed to Mr. White, the Morlake stationmaster, who had the corpse removed to the dead-house in the village. The deceased who was about twenty-seven years of age, was respectfully dressed. Upon a search being made a small sum of money, a pair of gloves, a rough recipe, and a letter, the latter being addressed to "J. C. Smith, 9, Rothsay-villas, Richmond," were found.

White put himself in communication with Mr. Cooper, the stationmaster of Richmond, and inquiries were made, when it was ascertained that the deceased's name was Smith. It is said that he had recently been married to the daughter of a respectable tradesman of Richmond, and had previously to leaving his wife on Sunday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, given her his watch and purse. It is thought that he must have deliberately placed his body upon the rails and allowed the wheels of an approaching train to pass over the 9.30 p.m. Kingaton, to pass over his neck, as he had carefully taken off his hat and placed it by the side of the rails.

TOOTH PAIN.—Persons can now have Teeth to replace those so that they cannot perceive any difference. Mr. Edward A. the Dentist, of 139, Strand, and 65, Connaught-square, Hyde-park, has exhibited a new system, with a soft elastic gum, so that the roots and teeth can be covered and protected. No springs are used and there is no pain. [Advertisement.]

EXQUISITE PRIZE MEDAL FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINES for every home, are the simplest, cheapest and best; doing all the variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. List of Agents, Messrs. Whitall and Mann, 142, Newbath Place, London. Manufacturers, 15, Old Bailey. [Advertisement.]

A large demonstration was made at Philadelphia, where Mr. McQuafferty made a speech, in which he stated, that were the first blow to be struck in the heart of England, it would be twice as much more severe than in Ireland, and that Stephens was the military organizer in Europe.

OURIOUS REASON FOR A DIVORCE—A man recently got a divorce from his wife in Olinadatti because she used morphine to a degree so excessive that it crazed and rendered her unfit for her duties as a wife. —*Missouri Democrat*

Two BRILLIANT PRIZE GOLD FANGU-CASE, 2½ inches long, with a row of beads, a real snake scale, rings to attach them to chain, and free by a pair of posts for 36 stamps. FANGU, 1, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, N.E. The whole stock of watches and jewellery at a great discount today - many 20s. and 1s. 6d. off every 10s. purchase. Watch, clock and jewellery prices list one stamp. The proprietor removing to Oxford-street [Advertisement].

MURDER OF A HUSBAND BY HIS WIFE.

MARY ANN ASHFORD was indicted at Exeter assizes for the wilful murder of William Ashford at Honiton Ollist on the 4th of November.

Mr. Kingston and Mr. Slade were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr. Cox defended the prisoner.

It appeared that the deceased, who was the husband of the prisoner, was a shoemaker, carrying on a good business at Honiton Ollist, a village about four miles from Exeter. He was a very industrious, thriving man, and had saved about £250. The husband and wife were about the same age—between forty and fifty, and had been married about twenty years, and had lived a happy married life until the last two years. The first part of the case was that on Sunday, the 29th of October, the prisoner complained to a neighbour that her husband was ill—that he was suffering from diarrhoea and sickness. On Monday nothing particular occurred, but on Tuesday, the 31st of October, the prisoner went to Exeter and saw a medical man, Dr. Roberts, to whom she described her husband's state. On Wednesday morning, the 1st of November, Dr. Roberts received a message from the prisoner, requesting him to come and see her husband. Dr. Roberts accordingly went to the house and saw the deceased. He found him much prostrated, and very weak and ill—constantly sick and complaining of great pain and thirst. He changed the medicine he had before sent him. Dr. Roberts called again the next day—the 2nd of November—and found the symptoms still continuing. He again changed the medicine. On Friday he saw him again, and he then requested Dr. Miles to come and see the deceased man. On Friday night the deceased was attacked with fits and suffered great pain, the back being bent back, and the limbs drawn up. On Saturday morning the poor man died.

The next question was the cause of the death. An application was made to the coroner, and there was a post-mortem examination. Two medical men who examined the body could not discover any natural causes to account for the death. Grave suspicions were entertained, and the stomach, liver, and various parts of the vomit were placed in jars, sealed up, and taken to Mr. Herapath, at Bristol, who discovered arsenic and strychnine in them. The symptoms were consistent with death occasioned by these poisons.

The question then arises, by whom were these poisons administered? The prisoner had been the only person in attendance on the deceased. On Wednesday, the 25th of October, the prisoner had sent a little girl to a chemist for some soap. On Sunday, the 29th of October, she complained of her husband's illness. No one then saw the prisoner until Tuesday evening, October 31, when Mrs. Butt, a neighbour, went in to see him, and the prisoner asked her to stay a little. On Thursday evening, November 2, a Mrs. Brewer was called in by the prisoner, and she continued there all night. The prisoner mixed up some medicine in the kitchen and took it up-stairs to him. On Friday evening, November 3, the deceased was desirous of having some tea. The prisoner went down stairs to get some, and she brought up a teapot and teacup which had some milk in it. There was a knock at the door, and the prisoner went down stairs. Mrs. Butt, who was in the bedroom, went to pour out some tea, but, upon lifting the spoon, she found a bluish white powder attached to it. She gave the deceased the tea, but it was offensive to him, and he would only take the smallest quantity of it. The powder must have been put into the cup by the prisoner while downstairs. On the Saturday, November 4th, Mrs. Butt went into the bedroom, and upon the washes and she saw a wine-glass, and there was a white blue powder settled at the bottom of the glass. Mrs. Butt took the powder and put it in a paper, and that was sent to Mr. Herapath, who discovered it to be arsenic. After the man was dead suspicion became very rife, and the prisoner was taken into custody. She was about to be searched, when she took out of her pocket a prayer-book, a purse, a pocket-handkerchief, and a small packet, which she instantly threw into the fire. She split some part of the powder contained in the packet on her clothes, which she wiped off with her pocket-handkerchief—that was found to be arsenic. Under the clasp of the purse there was a white powder, and that was found to be strychnine mixed in starch. On the 10th of November, when Mrs. Brewer was cleaning the house, she found in the bedroom a packet sewed up, and that packet was labelled "poison." Poison, therefore, was found in the body; poison was found in the teacup, and in the wine-glass. No one could have administered the poison but the prisoner. It was shown that the prisoner had thrown the packet which was in her pocket into the fire, and that this packet contained poison. Then came the question of motive. It appeared that the man and wife had lived happily together for nearly twenty years, but that there had been an estrangement for the last two years. It has been stated that the deceased was a shoemaker; he had in his employment an apprentice and a journeyman named William Pratt, and there was no doubt but an illicit intercourse had been carried on between the prisoner and Pratt. This had excited the notice of the husband, and he had discharged Pratt, who then went to live at Dawlish, and a long correspondence had taken place between Pratt and the prisoner showing the nature of the connection which had existed between them. The deceased had some time since made a will, in which he had given most of his property away from his wife. She was very angry at this, and in June last he executed another will, by which he left all his property to the prisoner. It would seem that after Pratt left the deceased he became cold to the prisoner, and she was desirous of regaining his attentions to her.

This was the case for the prosecution, and was proved by the witnesses named in the statement of facts.

Mr. Kingston summed up the evidence that he had adduced on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Coleridge then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner in a most affecting speech.

The learned judge having summed up,

The jury conferred for ten minutes, and then returned a verdict of "Guilty," and sentence of death was passed, without hope of mercy.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE ON THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—A curious meeting took place on Saturday in Carlisle Town Hall. The dean had invited the farmers attending market to meet him for the purpose of prayer, and a considerable number assembled. He assured them that he took the deepest interest in their welfare, and mentioned that the chapter of which he was head owned thirteen farms around Carlisle. He was not one of the enthusiasts who would sit down idly and trust to God Almighty. On the contrary, he urged them to be zealous in applying disinfectants, and to be careful in giving their cattle nothing but pure water. But his great object was to lead them from these minor considerations to the first great cause. Nobody save a confirmed infidel would deny that God had sent this affliction upon us; and wherefore? He ventured to affirm, in the face of everybody everywhere, that it could all be summed up in one little word—sin. Sin was the cause of all suffering and sorrow, and it was the cause of this. While he held it to be presumptuous to attribute this national calamity to any one sin, he held that he or any one was at liberty to range over the catalogue of sins, and say that they deserved the chastisement for this or that transgression. He, in particular, dwelt upon "the sad and fatal sin of intemperance," which was ruinous to both soul and body. He urged them to repentance and to refrain from self-abandonment.

Mr. John Cowan, Medical Galvanist, 28, Stamford-street, Blackfriars road—Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Weakness, &c., are promptly cured by judicious Galvanic treatment. Terms, 2s. 6d. each attendance, or 10s. 6d. per week. Reduced charge to working classes. Elegant apparatus (with instructions), 25s. to 35s., or on hire. Prospectus free.—(Advertisement.)

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TRIAL FOR MURDER, AND SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The trial of Robert Coe, aged eighteen, for the murder of John Davis on the 2nd September, 1865, took place at Swansea assizes.

Mr. Giffard, who with Mr. Williams conducted the prosecution, related to the court all the circumstances of this mysterious case. In the month of January last the dead body of a young man was found in Daffryn-wood, Mountain Ash. The head had been severed from the body, and it was clear that a murder had been committed. The deceased, John Davis, also a young man, had been missed ever since the 1st of September—four months—and what had become of him was a mystery until the body was found in the wood, when it was recognised as that of John Davis. The facts connecting the prisoner with the murder were all of a circumstantial nature. The prisoner had borrowed an axe on the evening of the murder, and marks of blood had since been found on it; but the most remarkable fact was that a month after the murder, and more than two months before the body was found, the prisoner made a remarkable statement to a man named Evans to this effect. Speaking to Evans, he said, "Have you heard of a man that was murdered at Mountain Ash?" Evans replied that he had not, on which the prisoner said, "Oh, yes; I heard them talking about a man that was murdered and his head was chopped off." As to the motive for the murder, Mr. Giffard said it would be proved that the deceased had money about him when he was last seen alive, and when the body was discovered no money was found upon it, but that the prisoner had on the Saturday evening and Sunday been spending money freely.

The first witness called was George Davis, father of the deceased, who proved that he last saw his son alive on the 1st of September. He was a well-disposed youth, fond of reading at night, and attentive to his chapel duties. As he did not come home on the Saturday (2nd of September), witness asked the prisoner, who he had heard had been seen in his company that evening, about him, when he gave an explanation as to where he parted with him.

Police-sergeant Hodson deposed that on the 1st of January last he was called to the wood to see the body of the deceased, which was lying there. The body was lying on its back, a little inclined to the right. A piece of rope was tied twice round the ankles. The head was severed from the body, and was lying about seven yards from it. There was no money in the clothes. He placed the remains on a board, and had them conveyed to Mountain Ash. The ground under the body was of a dark colour, stained, as if the body had been lying there some time. He apprehended Coe next day, when he made a statement as to the way in which he had spent his Saturday evening and Sunday. The witness produced the hatchet which the prisoner borrowed on the evening of the murder, and which was said to have marks of blood on it. It had a short handle, about eighteen inches long.

Mr. John Davis, farmer, stated that on the 1st of January last, having lost some sheep, he went out with his dog in search of them, when his dog attracted his attention to a spot in the wood, where he found the dead body of the deceased. He at once gave information to the police.

David Jones, John Slater, Mrs. Bunney, Mary Rees, Edward Williams, John Thomas, and Mrs. Williams were called to prove that on the evening of the 2nd of September the prisoner and the deceased were seen in each other's company. They went together to the Cefn Pennar Inn, near where both of them worked, and there they had a pint of ale together about four o'clock, or a quarter past, when they left together. The prisoner changed half a sovereign at the Inn.

Margaret Jones proved that about six o'clock in the evening of the 2nd of September she walked with the prisoner as far as New Bridge. He was going by the Aberdare loop train. They went as far as Mountain Ash together, to the bridge, where they parted.

Henry Jones, blacksmith, proved that the prisoner worked for him, and that he left work on the 2nd of September, just before four o'clock. Next week he brought to the shop some rods which he said he had cut.

Several witnesses were examined to prove that an axe was borrowed by the prisoner of one Robert Swan.

Swan himself deposed that a day or two before the 2nd of September, Coe had asked him to lend him his hatchet on the following Saturday, to cut some rods with, and that he lent it him. Other witnesses could not speak so positively to the day when it was borrowed. When returned the axe was dirty and notched.

Henry Cooper and Police-Superintendent Wren proved statements made by the prisoner, who, when asked (after Davis was missing) what he had done with him, said he had left him going towards the Daffryn wood, where the body was found. When in custody he made a statement as to how he had spent the Saturday evening and Sunday, and accounted for all his time on the Saturday evening, except about half an hour. The next piece of evidence was most important. It was that of Samuel Evans, who deposed that the prisoner worked for him for three weeks in October. One day the prisoner asked him if he had heard of anybody having been murdered at Mountain Ash, adding that it was the talk of the people there, and that the murdered man's head had been chopped off. Witness told him he did not believe it, for that if it was so there would be something about it in the newspapers.

Mr. G. Russell, M.R.C.S., produced the severed skull and vertebra found in the wood near the body, and stated the results of his examination. He found several severe cuts in the skull, some of them penetrating through the skull, quite through. There were smaller cuts in the lower jaw, a portion of the jaw being sliced off. The blows on the vertebra must have severed the head from the body. One of the vertebra was crushed so as to be indistinguishable. The hatchet produced was such an instrument as would have caused these wounds.

Dr. Brown corroborated the evidence of the last witness, and added that he submitted the hatchet to examination, and found blood in a deep notch in it, but could not say that it was human blood, though he believed it was. It certainly was not the blood of sheep, pig, or cow.

Dr. Herapath received the hatchet on the 1st of March, and submitted it to a chemical examination. He found no traces of blood superficially, and cut off sections of the wood from the handle under the ring. Some marks on them were the result of oxide of iron, but others presented traces of clotted blood, and in some cases the woody fibre was infiltrated by colouring matter, changed in character by the action of water. He was able on some of these sections to trace blood corpuscles, and by the micrometer to measure their size. But finding such small traces of blood he made more extensive sections of the hatchet, immersed them in distilled water, and obtained a slightly coloured solution, which, after filtering, was ready for chemical tests and for optical examination. He submitted a portion of it to the action of light. It had undoubtedly the properties due to blood. The witness described these properties, and came to the opinion that the result which he observed on a microscopic glass was blood. He would not swear it was human blood, but it was his opinion that it was.

The jury retired shortly after twelve o'clock, and were absent just over an hour. On their return they pronounced the verdict of "Guilty."

His lordship then passed sentence of death in the usual manner.

The prisoner at once walked most deliberately from the dock.

BEYOND ALL COMPETITION!!—T. R. WILLIS, Maker and Importer of Musical Instruments. Established 1833. The trade and amateurs supplied with Harmonium Reeds, Musical Springs, and all kinds of fittings. Lists free. 29, Minster, London.—(Advertisement.)

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A CHILD SENT TO PRISON FOR STEALING A PENNY.

The peculiar inaptitude of clergymen for the discharge of judicial duties has, it appears just been exhibited at Redditch, according to a report which we find in the *Birmingham Daily Post*. A child, named Emily Jane Ballard, a scholar in Inkberrow Sunday school, it was alleged, on Sunday week, while in the Inkberrow church, stole a penny out of the pocket of a fellow scholar. "The vicar, the Rev. G. R. Gray, who is chairman of the bench of magistrates for this petty sessional division, being informed of the petty theft, after making some inquiries into the case, instructed the village policeman to take the girl to the lock up, which was done on Monday last. Substantial bail, we believe, was offered, but the Rev. Mr. Gray refused to accept it. The sympathy for the child, who is about ten years old, was so great that a subscription was set on foot in the town, and in a short time the fee requisite to employ a solicitor was raised, and Mr. W. E. Simmons, of this place, was retained for the defence. The case was to be heard at the petty sessions held on Friday week, and long before the court was opened a crowd of persons had assembled for admission to hear the case, so great was the interest manifested. The magistrates on the bench were the Rev. G. R. Gray (chairman), and Messrs. W. Tabberer and J. Smith. The chairman said he hoped the case would be publicly reported, as he understood it had caused a great sensation in the town; and he proceeded to give an explanation of the circumstances, which he thought would make the public less surprised at the detention. About a fortnight ago, he said this child, who was reported to be only nine, but was in reality eleven years old, and who had been in his school some time, stole a penny. The counsel for the child here interrupted the chairman, denying the charge of knife stealing, and the chairman then said he never intended to go on with the case; all that he wanted was to make the child know that she could not steal a knife with impunity. The offence was the more serious as it was committed in the house of God. The child had put her hand into another child's pocket, and he thought it was his duty to punish her. He had no intention whatever to go on with the case, and he merely sent her to the lock-up to slightly punish her. He himself considered that a child of her age was quite as able to know right from wrong as a child much older, and especially in the house of God where the offence was doubly wrong. He desired Mrs. Davis (a woman who attends to the children in church while the mistress is presiding at the organ) to attend and explain the case, but from some cause or other she had not done so. [At the commencement of the hearing Mrs. Davis was loudly called several times, but did not answer.] He intended to take no further notice of the case, and he hoped and trusted it would prove a lesson to the child. If a child eleven years old would steal a penny, she would not hesitate to steal a much larger sum. The case would be dismissed, and the little prisoner discharged. The child then left the dock. Mr. Simmons objected to the case being settled in that way. The case had cast slurs upon the child's character, and his instructions were to go fully into the case and have the matter cleared up. He would consent to have the case adjourned for a short time then, or until that day week, to give Mrs. Davis an opportunity of attending. (An attempt at applause was here made, but was speedily suppressed by the police.) The chairman acquiesced in the case being gone into, and the child was brought back and placed in the dock again for a short time. Mr. Simmons applied to have the child released on bail, which was granted."

At the Leamington petty sessions, on Monday, before Lieutenant-Colonel Granville, Mr. Isaac Cornock, a magistrate for the county of Wexford, and late captain in the 14th Dragoons, was charged with stealing a silver salver from the Clarendon Hotel, Leamington, on the 18th inst.

Mr. Wright, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

Among the witnesses called was William Howard Martin, who said: Yesterday afternoon, about half-past two, the prisoner came to the Clarendon Hotel, where I am a waiter. He rang the bell and walked in; and when I went up to answer the bell he was standing in the hall. He asked for a shilling's worth of sherry, and I put it in a flask and gave it him, and he paid me. He then went out. At that time the silver salver was lying on a small table near where he stood. At about a quarter past three he came in as before for some more sherry, and I went for it and left him standing in the hall. Miss Hood (the proprietress) would not let him have any, as it was past church time, and I returned the flask to him empty. He asked for some note-paper and stamps, and while I went to fetch them he remained in the hall. I brought them to him, and he went out; but I saw that he had dropped the stamps. In about a quarter of an hour he came back for the stamps, got them, and went away. On his second and third visits I did not notice the silver salver, because the prisoner came up to a part of the hall which was some distance from where it stood. I have been waiter at the Clarendon Hotel for nine months, during which time it has been my duty to clean the silver, and I can swear it belongs to the hotel.

Other evidence was given by the servants at the hotel to the effect that about half-past eight the same evening the prisoner drove to the hotel in a cab and hired apartments. He ordered his luggage to be taken up-stairs, and gave the porter the keys of his portmanteau, telling him to open it and take out his hunting things. This the porter did, and in doing so discovered the silver in the portmanteau. As soon as this was made known to the proprietress, the prisoner was given into custody.

Sarah Rose, a well-dressed prostitute, then gave the following remarkable evidence:—On Saturday night the prisoner visited me at my house. I never knew him before; he was a perfect stranger to me. He came again yesterday morning, and had breakfast with me, and remained about an hour. He called on me after church time, and asked me to go down and have lunch with him at the Bath Hotel, and I went. After lunch he accompanied me back to my house. On the road he left me for a short time, in order to get some sherry, and he came back to me with his flask filled. We went into the Jeppson Gardens, where we drank the sherry, after which we went on to my house. He stayed till about three o'clock, when he went out for some note-paper and stamps. He came back again, and remained till after four. He brought the silver with him, and said he had bought it for us to take to Ireland when we went there together. He brought the silver through the streets openly, and when he went away he wrapped it in paper and took it with him. He also brought two brushes, which I refused to accept, and he took them away with him. When he was with me in the afternoon he wrote two or three letters. He came again in the evening, and wished me to dine with him at six at the Bath Hotel, but I declined. He afterwards wished me to go and see him at the Clarendon Hotel in the evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wright: I saw one of the letters after he had written it. It was to the editor of the *Times*, and was to put our wedding in the papers. (Laughter.) I have not been married, and I never saw this gentleman till Saturday night. (Laughter.) He said that after we were married we were to go to Ireland, and he would take a young lady friend of mine as lady's maid. (Laughter.)

Other evidence was given, and at the close of the case prisoner was committed for trial at the Warwickshire quarter sessions.

He was also committed on the charge of stealing two silver spoons at the Bath Hotel. Bail was accepted—himself in 100l. and two sureties in 50l.—in each case.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

THE festival in commemoration of the opening of the new wards of the new Albert Wing of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, was celebrated on Wednesday last, at the London Tavern. There was a good attendance of governors and friends, and the dinner, of which we give an illustration on the present page, was presided over by the Right Hon. Viscount Sandon.

This hospital was founded by the late Prince Consort in 1861. Its site is upon what was called Bishop Bonner's Fields. The building is in the Queen Anne style, and is fitted up and ventilated with all modern improvements. Her Majesty is patron of this excellent institution.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOT INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at the London Tavern: the Right Hon. Earl Percy, P.O., in the chair. The meeting was attended and numerously attended.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his satisfaction in taking the chair at the annual meeting of so important and national an institution. It was indeed an institution worthy of our country, and it was very pleasing and satisfactory to observe its continued great progress.

RICHARD LEWIS, Esq., secretary to the institution, read the annual report, from which it appears that during the past year the large number of thirty-seven new life-boats had been built and most of them already placed on the coasts of the United Kingdom by the institution. Boat-houses and transporting-carriages had been likewise

their succour in the hour of their deep distress. And here it may be mentioned that the life-boats of our institution have, during the past four years, been manned on occasions of service and quarterly practice by about 26,550 persons, and that out of that large number only six have lost their lives. Since the formation of the society it had expended on life-boat establishments £136,881, and had voted eighty-two gold and 759 silver medals for saving life, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £22,140. The total amount of receipts during the year had been £28,962 3s. 3d., and its expenditure, including its liabilities, £36,725 17s. 4d. Many gratifying donations to the institution since the last report were received and gratefully acknowledged by the committee, who also heartily thanked the numerous ladies and gentlemen who had, during the past year, either presented the cost of lifeboats, or zealously collected the expense of the same amongst their friends and others.

The report having been moved and unanimously adopted, resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution were proposed and seconded by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot; Sir William Mackenzie, Bart.; Benjamin Whitworth, Esq., M.P.; George Lyall, Esq.; Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy; Sir Edward Perrott, Bart.; Captain Woodall; M. Lee, Esq.; Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S.; and Admiral McHardy, and the proceedings terminated.

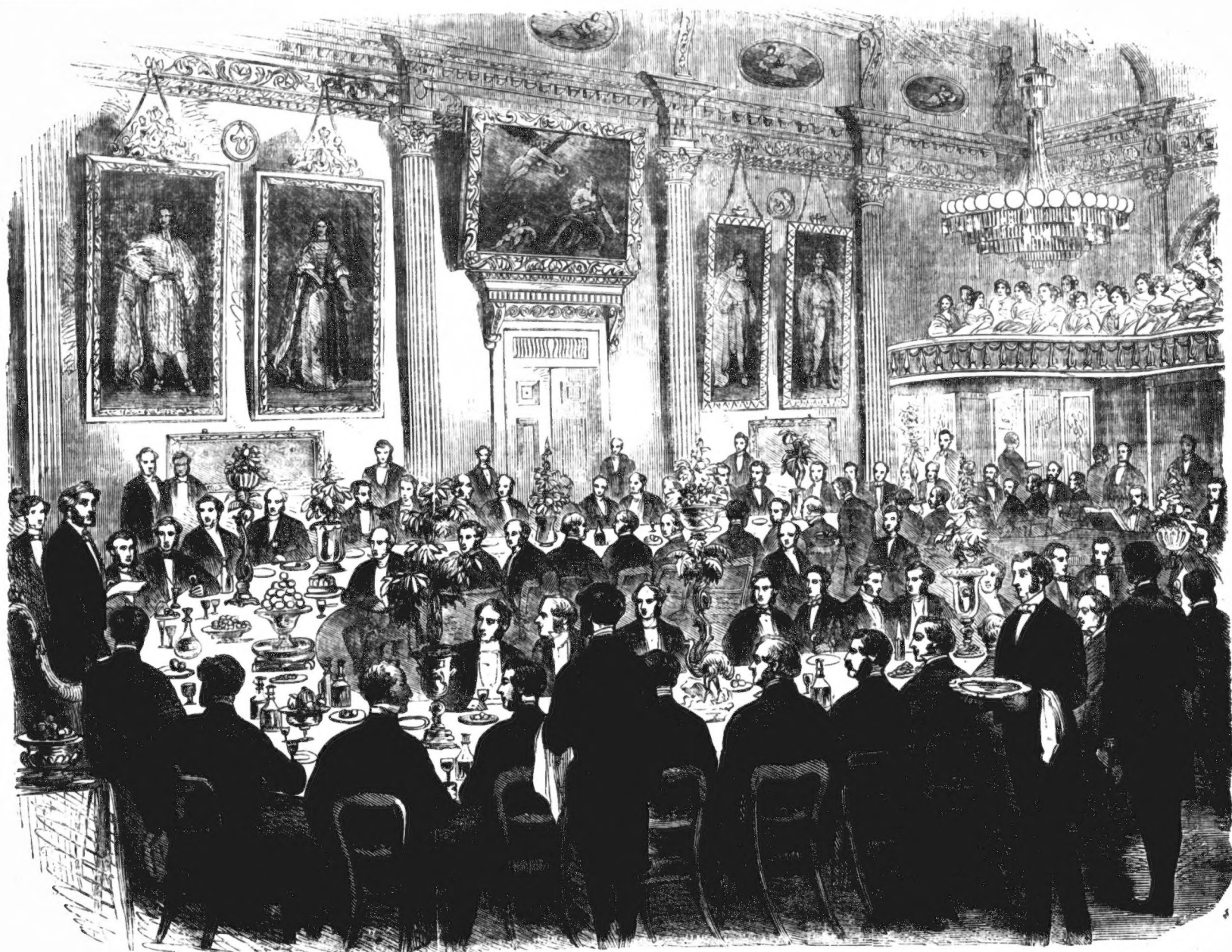
THE LADY GODIVA PROCESSION AT COVENTRY.—The question of a Lady Godiva procession in Coventry this year has just come under the consideration of the council of the city. Some complaint of the indecency of the procession of last year, and after considerable discussion it was decided that the original proceeding, of which the procession was intended to be a commemoration,

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCESSION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

THE 3rd of March, the anniversary of the Emperor's accession, is a day of great national rejoicing, and it was on this day five years ago, that an imperial ukase decreed the emancipation of the serfs. Most of the papers contain articles on the subject, in which the country is congratulated on the results which have followed this great measure, the most important of which are, the abolition of corporal punishment; an improved system of public instruction; a relaxation of the vexatious restrictions on the press; removal of the Jewish disabilities; judicial reform; and the introduction of the principle of self-government. The Russians may well be proud of this day, for it marks the commencement of a new and prosperous era in their history, and it will long be considered one of their chief festivals.

The troops were reviewed before the Emperor at St. Petersburg (an engraving of which will be found on page 645), the various clubs gave dinners, and the general rejoicings were carried out with spirit.

NEARLY BURIED ALIVE.—An instance of a man being nearly buried alive is thus reported in a recent number of the *Bellona Star*:—"It appears that an undertaker named Watson, residing in that locality, was asked by a woman named Ward to come and measure her husband for a coffin, as he was then lying dead in the house. The undertaker went to the house to take the measure, and sure enough he found the man to all appearances dead, the body being cold and seemingly stiff. He afterwards procured some timber to execute the order, but on returning to the house on Wed-



COMMEMORATION OF THE OPENING OF THE NEW ALBERT WING OF THE CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

provided for nearly the whole of these boats. The life-boats of the institution numbered no less than one hundred and sixty-two. Through their instrumentality, five hundred and thirty-two lives and twenty vessels were saved during the past year, nearly all of them under circumstances when no other description of boat could with safety have been used. For these, and for the saving of one hundred and eighty-two lives by shore-boats and other means, and for exercising the lifeboats quarterly, the institution had granted payments amounting to £4,986. The committee expressed their thankfulness for this glorious harvest of 714 human lives which had been the reward of their exertions, and felt doubly grateful and thankful that it had been gathered in without the loss of a life to those brave men who had voluntarily risked their own lives at the institution's call. It appeared that the number of shipwrecks on the coasts of the British Isles last year was 1,738, attended with the loss unhappily of 472 persons. It was, however, an encouraging fact that the preservation of life from shipwreck continued steadily to make progress, and that the average loss, instead of being as in former years 1,000 per annum, was now not more than 600. The total number of lives saved during the forty-two years since the establishment of the institution, either by its life-boats, or by special exertions for which it has granted rewards, was 15,980. Let any one think of the large number of human beings thus rescued, in numerous instances, from the very jaws of death, and he will then have some conception of the gratitude which British and foreign sailors who are constantly exposed to such calamities express to the National Life-boat Institution and its supporters for the magnificent fleet of life-boats provided on our shores for

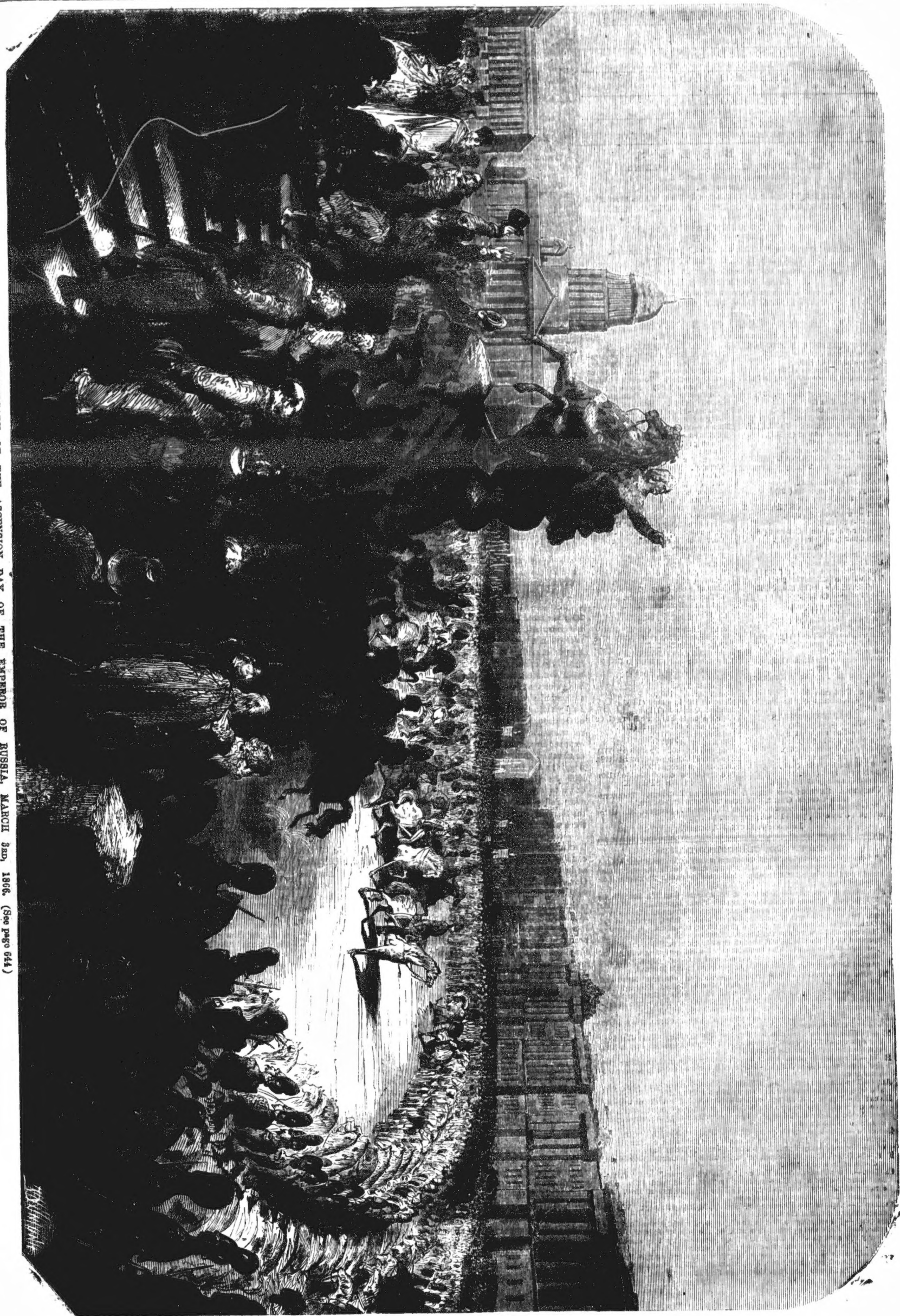
should be departed from, so far as dressing up the representative Godiva in "the costume of the period," and making other arrangements for the exclusion of anything which might be objectionable to the 360 ladies who signed a petition to the council against the procession.

LOVE IN A WORKHOUSE.—The gravity of the deliberations of the Sanitary Board of guardians, Hull, was somewhat relieved by the chairman reading the following letter written by a pauper to a young woman, also an inmate of the house:—"Dear Jane,—If you tax me for my boldness, I might also tax you for your comeliness, for at the first glance I thought I knew you, and the attention you paid me confirmed the thought. I belong to Cottingham, and have come in purposely to form an acquaintance with you, which I hope will not be rejected, for you will find me both upright and sincere. And regarding our errors, none are without their faults. I have a good home to go to, and if you choose you can share it with me. It grieves me to see such a blooming young woman shut out from society and wasting the prime of her life in a place like this. Weigh the matter well, and you will find a married life preferable to yours. I will write more, after receiving an answer to this, with every particular. (Send by bearer of this.) Yours in sincerity, LUKE WHITEMAN." Whiteman had been admitted as a pauper, and the chairman remarked that, unfortunately, for his suit, his "blooming young woman" was married. When brought before the board Whiteman acknowledged the billet-doux. He was told to leave because he had admitted that he had a good home. The poor fellow seemed quite disconsolate on hearing the sentence.

needay with the coffin, he noticed something about the man's appearance which raised some doubts in his mind as to his being dead. To solve the mystery a looking-glass was placed to the lips of the supposed corpse, and appearances having indicated that there was still a little breath in the body, some assistance was procured, and by dint of various restoratives the man was brought to consciousness. The question arises, what will the undertaker do with the coffin?"

BURNING OF A THEATRE.—The burning of the Brest Theatre, the other day, occurred in the daytime and just after the rehearsal of the "Postillon de Longueueau." A woman who was in charge of the box-office heard a sailor outside say to the sentry on duty at the theatre that the place was on fire, and on rushing into the building to see she found the interior in flames, and on attempting to descend found her passage to be cut off. She then ascended, and after breaking a window on the second floor managed to get out on a balcony, but was unable to get down as there was no ladder of sufficient length. However, a man succeeded in entering one of the windows on the first floor and let the poor woman down by a rope, afterwards rushing through the fire himself without much damage. As soon as the alarm spread the authorities both civil and military, hastened to the spot, and the inhabitants of all classes used their utmost endeavours to conquer the flames, but as far as the theatre is concerned without effect, for it was totally destroyed. They, however, succeeded in preserving the surrounding property. The theatre, which was built in 1780, was insured in two offices to the amount of 180,000fr. (£7,200), but the damage done amounts to five hundred thousand francs at least.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASCENSION DAY OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, MARCH 30, 1866. (See page 644.)



General News.

A REMARKABLE judgment was given a few days back at Dresden. A young female servant charged her master with having given her several strokes with a cane in the face, but the court, after hearing the circumstances of the case, declared that the chastisement did not exceed the limit of corporal punishment which masters have a right to administer to their servants. The laurels obtained by the two Mecklenburgs for the practice of the bastinado seem to have excited envy in the minds of the Dresden judges.

THE *Weekly Record* states that Mr. Spurgeon has become a teetotaler, wishing to benefit others by his example. A few weeks ago the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel took the same step.

A PETRIFIED Australian male aborigine has just been brought to this country, and will shortly be submitted to the auctioneer's hammer by Mr. Stevens, Covent-garden. This singular specimen of petrification was, it is said, found in one of the stone caverns which abound at Musquito Plains, South Australia. It was lying in a natural position, as if having fallen asleep; and a Mr. Craig, who was in the colony at the time in search of curiosities, got possession of the "black fellow," for the purpose of adding him to his collection. Travelling with his singular burden wrapped in a blanket for nearly 100 miles, he reached Mount Gambier, where his movements attracted suspicion; and the Crown Lands Ranger, ascertaining that his bargain was a human being, sought the advice of a higher power, and relieved him of his prize. An action of trover was immediately commenced, and Mr. Craig succeeded in obtaining a verdict, with damages one farthing. The Government, however, refused to give up the "stone or other material," which was again placed in the cave. Mr. Craig, however, again went to work, and, despite the heavy iron bars with which it was guarded, and the hardships he endured, managed to regain it, and brought it in safety to England.

THE following is said to be an exact statement of the various countries to which have belonged all the different Popes (257 in number) who have occupied the papal throne from St. Peter:—1 Galilean, 17 Greeks, 4 Africans, 8 Syrians, 1 Bohemian, 16 Tuscan, 2 Dalmatians, 4 Sicilians, 2 Neapolitans, 8 Sardinians, 4 Spaniards, 7 Venetians, 8 Milanese, 15 French, 6 Germans, 1 from Lorraine, 1 Burgundian, 5 Genoese, 2 Piedmontese, 1 Dutch, 1 Portuguese, 2 English, 12 Candian, and 184 Roman and other States belonging to the Holy See.

THE Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to be present on Easter Monday at the Brighton Volunteer Review.

THE rectory of Cumberley, near Cheltenham, in the gift of Mr. H. Elwes, value £540 per annum, and the rectory of Whittington, patron Mr. H. Wright, value £354 per annum, have become vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Hicks, who was instituted to Whittington in 1811, and to Cumberley in 1815.

THE Rev. J. D. Jones, curate of Rhyl, has been presented to the incumbency of St. Catherine, Colwyn, Denbighshire.

THE health of the Speaker, we regret to say, does not improve. He is very weak, and has been recommended a visit to the sea-side. He will go either to Brighton or Hastings. He is attended daily by Sir William Ferguson, his medical attendant.

AFTER an interval of two or three years Mr. Charles Dickens is again going to give a series of readings. These, thirty in number, will be given in London, the provinces, and in Scotland. The first reading will take place in Liverpool on the 5th of April; the first in London will be given at the St. James's Hall on April 10.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

The sensation created by the hostile movement against Student for both his engagements on Saturday, arising from a discovery that he was coughing, led to a very large congregation of subscribers, and from an early hour on Monday the room was crowded with members anxious to find out whether his declension was temporary or permanent. Nothing, however, transpired to solve this mystery, and he was neither betted against nor supported for any large sum. Those who took the odds were evidently desirous of covering themselves against loss from sums they had previously betted against him, and although 30 to 1 was laid against him at the close of the room, it was only betted to so small a sum that he could not be pronounced to be definitely gone. The natural sequence to this "untoward event" was the rise of Lord Lyon and Rustic, against each of which 6 to 1 was the highest offer; and after 2,000 even had been betted between them, 7,000 to 1,000 was offered to be taken about the former by a commissioner who usually operates for the owner of the horse. Augustus was backed at 22 to 1 for £50, and Lanerol advanced to 1,000 to 30. For the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes 2 to 1 was the highest offer against Lord Lyon, and at a shade of odds over that price he would have been supported for a large sum of money. Janitor would have had plenty of friends at 8 to 1, but layers would not come to those terms, and Augustus was firm at 100 to 7.

OTT AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—100 to 7 agst Mr. King's Mephistopheles (1).

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—2 to 1 agst Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon (3 to 1); 7 to 1 agst Baron Rothschild's Janitor (8 to 1); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Student (1); 100 to 7 agst Count Lagrange's Augustus (1).

THE DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufort's Rustic (off); 6 to 1 agst Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon (7 to 1); 30 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Student (1); 33 to 1 agst Mr. G. Bryan's Lanerol (1); 2,000 to 15 agst Mr. Merry's Beelzebub (1).

THE BUSHANGER, DUNN.—Three police troopers, M'Hale, Hawthorne, and Elliott, in search of "Yellow George" in the bush on the night of the 23rd of December, fell in also with Dunn. Dunn took to his heels, followed by M'Hale, who fired, and at the third fire wounded him in the back. Dunn fell heavily forward on his face, the blood spurting through his shirt. M'Hale was so certain he had killed him that he dropped his revolver by his side uncocked, and was walking up to Dunn when, happening to turn round in the direction in which Elliott and Hawthorne were firing on Yellow George, he (Dunn) rolled over, and resting himself on his left elbow, sent a ball close to M'Hale's leg, and before M'Hale could cock and level his pistol, Dunn fired again, lodging a ball in M'Hale's right thigh. M'Hale immediately called to his companions that he was shot; and Hawthorne coming up to "rush" Dunn, he was ordered to get under cover of a tree, that Dunn was still firing, for as M'Hale endeavoured to reach the tree, Dunn again fired, when M'Hale faced him; Dunn then fired at random, and the three constables got close at him, the balls cutting up the ground. Dunn, finding he was not hit again, jumped up and ran away, with Hawthorne and Elliott in pursuit, M'Hale following until loss of blood compelled him to lie down. In a few minutes "cooeying" was heard, and M'Hale proceeded in the direction, and found that Dunn had been secured. He was removed to Dubbo and attended by a surgeon constantly. On the evening of the 13th of January Dunn said he was dying, and the surgeon considered the case so hopeless that he ordered the irons to be taken off. Strange to say, he was then left for some hours, and at three o'clock in the morning his cell was found empty. He was recaptured in the evening two miles off. He was obliged to crawl from beneath a log and beg a little water from a man who was getting firewood in the bush, and who instantly rode to the police-station. Dunn was nearly dead from thirst and exhaustion when recaptured.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND IRON-CLAD SHIP OF WAR.

THE Northumberland, which was to have been launched at Millwall on Saturday, did not get fairly off her ways. The gathered thousands were disappointed on Saturday, the Prince of Wales was disappointed, and numbers of fair women and brave men who surrounded his royal highness were disappointed. The Northumberland forms the third ship of the first-class iron-clads in our navy. She is the sister ship of the Minotaur, launched several months since by the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, and of the Agincourt, built at Birkenhead by Mr. Laird. The Northumberland brings up the number of our iron-clads to thirty, and their aggregate tonnage of nearly 110,000 tons and nearly 600 guns places us in this respect at the head of other maritime nations. No one would look at the great ship as she towed up from the ways on Saturday without being struck by the massiveness of her construction and her gigantic size. Her dimensions, power, and armament are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 400ft; breadth 59ft 3in; depth of hold 21ft 1in; total depth, 42ft; burden, in tons, 6,621; mean draught of water, 26ft; engines, nominal horse power, 1,850; and the proposed armaments on main deck, four 12-ton 9-in. rifled guns, eighteen 9-ton 8-in. rifled guns; on upper deck, four 6-ton rifled guns. She is 20ft longer than the Warrior and Black Prince, and nearly two-thirds the entire length of the Great Eastern steamship.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Prince of Hohenlohe, Lieutenant Colonel Kessel, Lieutenant Haig, and the Duke of Sutherland, arrived at the yard on board one of the Citizen steamboats just about two o'clock. Their royal highnesses were received with great cheering from the assembled thousands. The scene was most animated. In suitable parts of the great yard galleries had been erected, and these were filled by gaily-dressed ladies, and gentlemen in garments of more sombre hue. The people crowded the ground and clambered upon piles of timber or other materials. On the river, now broad and clear, numerous steamboats floated crowded with living freight, while a great fleet of small boats filled with spectators paddled hither and thither about the stern of the monster ship. When the Prince of Wales landed he was conducted to a gallery which had been erected at the bow of the ship, from whence the Countess Percy was to perform the ceremony of christening.

The arrangements for launching the ship were very much the same as those adopted in the royal dockyards. The plan adopted is, that the shores shall be knocked away by heavy weights, which are released by the severing of a cord passed across the bow. These weights are hung in shutles over the shores. It is usual for an attendant gentleman to hold the chisel when the lady severs the cord; but on Saturday it was held in a beautifully carved mahogany rest, placed on a handsome table. On the top of the chisel-rest were the words, in small gold letters, "God save the Queen." Shortly after two o'clock the clang of the hammers of the workmen knocking away the blocks having been heard for some time, the signal was given that all was ready for launching. Then the Countess Percy with three smart blows of the mallet drove the chisel through the silken cord which held the weights in suspension, and the dog shores were knocked out. The big ship quivered for an instant, but remained stationary. Her ladyship dashed the bottle of choice wine (which hung suspended by parti-coloured ribbons) against the bows of the ship and named her Northumberland. But the giant structure did not move. The signal had been given a moment too soon. There were one or two blocks under her keel forward which had not been knocked out, and with the demolition of these the workmen were still busy. A moment later and they were gone and a pressure from the hydraulic ram made the Northumberland move. Fresh cheers were raised as the massive hull slowly but with gathering speed moved down the ways towards the river. There was not that speed, however, in the movement which those who had seen other launches had expected to find in this, and people said to each other that they had never seen a ship move down so slowly. The intense friction of the cradles on the well-greased ways nearly set them on fire, and the smoke told of the enormous weight of the ship. But the movement instead of growing more rapid decreased, and when the Northumberland had gone about half-way down the ways she came to a stand-still. Blank disappointment was expressed in the faces of all present; but the master shipwright was at his post, and soon four powerful tugs were hard at work pulling at the iron mass on the ways. Their labour was in vain. A weight of 9,000 tons which had been arrested by some impediment in its course to the water was not to be moved by the comparatively puny efforts of the tugs, which smoked and puffed until they were hidden from sight in the clouds of their own creation without stirring the Northumberland so much as an inch. It was soon seen that all efforts were in vain, and that operations must be suspended till another tide. Meantime stout shores were placed against the ship, and every precaution to ensure safety was taken. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and their attendants left the gallery where the bow of the ship had been, and mounted to the platform which just before had been on a level with the ship's decks. From this they could see all along her decks and take in more accurately her huge proportions. Descending again, their royal highnesses retired to a private room, where they partook of luncheon. Afterwards they took steamer and again returned to town.

The anxiety of the public concerning this vessel was manifested on Monday by the presence on board the Waterman steamers of a large number of persons who took a run down the river that they might see for themselves what her position is. The steamboat company, with a view to encourage such traffic, had issued placards announcing the fact that she could be seen from their decks; but, in truth, very little difference between the present position of the hull and that which she occupied for many months, could be discerned from the river. The only way to see her properly was to take a wherry and pull under her stern, or to obtain admission to the yard. This last was, of course, out of the question for the bulk of the public, and, indeed, those admitted were very few. The Northumberland still lies in precisely the same position in which the visitors left her on Saturday. No further effort will be made until Saturday, when there is hope she will be got off in time to be berthed in the Victoria Docks by sundown.

The cause of the mishap is no longer a mystery. There was no fault in the arrangements, the ways were properly greased, and were at a sufficient incline, making allowance for a diminution in the terrible momentum the ship would have acquired had she once run well into the water from a steeper slip. There was no sinking of the ways; and the bank of mud and gravel on the foreshore did not interfere with her in the slightest degree. Nevertheless, some of the dockyard officials who have been sent to assist have got a dredging machine to work close to the stern; and barge loads of the gravel are being borne away from the channel over which the ship will run into the river. But the real cause was that the masters of the tug-boats did not do their duty. Five minutes after the time appointed for the launch they sent to Mr. Lungley, the manager, to say that they would not run the risk of connecting themselves with hawsers to the Northumberland. Here was an essential feature in the arrangements gone by the board; and it might, perhaps, have been prudent to defer the launch until the men on the tugs had been brought to some sort of reason. But as they would not only not take hawsers, but refused to connect themselves by three-inch ropes, it was determined to try without them; and precisely as Mr. Lungley had anticipated—and he ought to know, for he has launched 150 vessels—the tugs were wanted, instead of being either superfluous, as some other of the officials imagined, or in danger, as their scared crews believed.

The Court.

Her Majesty the Queen and royal family will, it is understood, reside at Windsor Castle till about the middle of April, and then proceed to Osborne for about four weeks. After the royal return to Windsor the Queen is expected to make a spring trip to Balmoral in May.

After the unsuccessful attempt to launch the Northumberland ironclad screw frigate the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, Prince Hohenlohe, the Duke of Sutherland, Captain Shaw, and several gentlemen left Millwall in one of the Citizen steamers, and proceeded to Blackwall to visit the Rose Winans, the cigar screw steamer, lying in the junction dock of the West India Docks. Their royal highnesses were received on board by the owners, who conducted them over every part of this extraordinary vessel, which is now being fitted with her screws, and will in a few days leave the docks for an experimental trip previous to her departure for St. Petersburg. The royal party remained on board some time, and on leaving re-embarked on board the Citizen steamer for the Speaker's-stairs, House of Commons, where carriages were in attendance to convey them to Marlborough House.

By command of the Queen a levee was held on Monday at St. James's Palace by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his royal highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and attended by his gentlemen in waiting, arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state of the Queen's household.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived from Windsor Castle attended by Lieutenant Haig.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 15th.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess De Grey, the Hon. Mrs. F. Stowson, and Lieut.-General Knollys (who acted for Lord Harris, Chamberlain to her Royal Highness), arrived at the Palace, from Marlborough House, shortly before three o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Lieutenant Haig, also arrived from Marlborough House.

Her Majesty's body guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty at the Court, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir William Topham, the Lieutenant.

The royal body guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the palace. Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, the lieutenant, and Captain Bickford, the Exon in Waiting, attended with the corps.

A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, and his Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, entered the Throne Room shortly after three o'clock.

Her Majesty wore a black silk dress with a train, trimmed with Russian sable and ermine, and a Queen of Scots cap with a long veil, the cap ornamented with diamonds, with a small coronet of diamonds and sapphires at the back of the head. Her Majesty wore a diamond necklace and a brooch composed of a large sapphire set in diamonds, the riband and the star of the order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a train of white silk, brocaded with gold, trimmed with gold cord; petticoat of white tulle, richly trimmed with gold cord and blonde over white silk. Head-dress, diamonds, feathers, and veil; ornaments, emeralds and diamonds, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Catherine of Russia.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena wore a train of rich white silk; petticoat of white tulle over glace silk, trimmed with bows of mauve velvet. Head-dress of diamonds mounted on mauve velvet, feathers and veil; ornaments, diamonds, Albert and Victoria Order, and Order of St. Isabel.

The presentations made to her Majesty were very numerous.

On page 648 we give an illustration of the reception of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace prior to the court.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

FRIDAY last being the Prince Imperial's birthday, the various theatres and other public buildings were decked out with flags. The little Prince appears, according to general accounts, to be a fine, manly, promising little fellow; but official panegyrics are hardly the proper way of making him popular in France, where reverence is not by any means a dominant quality. The *Paris* tells us he is very fond of playing at soldiers, and that he rides like a centaur already; that he dines with his parents every day, and that he has attended some of the evening parties at the Tuilleries, where his ease and self-possession have been much remarked.

There was a grand reception of ambassadors at the Tuilleries. An engraving of their approach to the palace will be found on page 648.

THE PRINCESS LOUISA AND PRINCE LEOPOLD.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers, on page 649, two beautiful portraits of two of the royal children. The Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta was born on Sunday last, it was not kept in consequence of its falling on Sunday last, it was not kept. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, the youngest son of her Majesty, was born on the 7th of April, 1868.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Push on the propagation of bedding-out plants, and get them potted off and hardened as soon as practicable. Scarlet geraniums, verbenas, calceolarias, petunias, and other such plants will do best if removed to a cold frame. Chrysanthemums, when well-rooted, should be potted off singly in small pots. Continue to put in cuttings of choice dahlias. If the weather prove favourable sow hardy annuals and six-week stocks; plant pinks, pansies, and remaining bulbous roots; finish transplanting roses; plant alpine on rockwork; put carnations and pinks for blooming; and plant out where they are to remain to flower.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow broad beans, peas, carrots, turnips, onions, radishes, lettuce, parsley, basil; also broccoli, borecole, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbages, kale, &c. Plant potatoes for general crop as soon as possible. Sow annual herbs, and propagate others by cuttings or parting the roots. Finish planting garlic and shallots. Sow rhubarb and spinach.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Finish pruning gooseberries and currants. Prune and trim wall trees, and prevent before the blossom opens. Wash off dead vine shoots. Finish grafting, and see that previous grafts are going on well. Plant strawberries, and finish spring dressing of old beds.



HER MAJESTY ARRIVING AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO HOLD A COURT. (See page 647.)



GRAND RECEPTION OF AMBASSADORS AT THE TUILERIES ON THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE NAPOLEON, (See page 647.)



THE PRINCESS LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA.

PRINCE LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT. (See page 647.)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

DRURY LANE.—"King Lear" was performed here for the last time this season on Monday night. Mr. Phelps sustaining the part of the King; Mr. Henry Marston, Edgar; Mr. E. Phelps, Edmund; Mr. Baynor, Kent; Miss Poole, the Fool; Mrs. Herman Vestin, Cordelia; Miss Atkinson, Goneril; and Miss C. Weston, Regan. Mr. Phelps has studied the part of King Lear with his utmost care, and perhaps no other performance of his betrays greater intelligence or more truthful conception. All the details are admirably wrought out, and every point is made to the best of his ability. There is nothing left undone; no word loses its pungency; no phrase falls from want of well-balanced and weighty elocution. The artist declares himself in every scene and every speech, and to the general spectator a grand and picturesque view of the aged King is presented. On page 658 we give a portrait of Mr. Phelps, at the point where he says to his daughter, Cordelia,—

"Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee, from this, for ever."

The Edgar of Mr. Henry Marston is carefully elaborated; the Edmund of Mr. Phelps, jan., respectable; the Cordelia of Mrs. Herman Vestin, charming every way; the Goneril of Miss Atkinson, well marked and striking; the Regan of Miss C. Weston, full of promise. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Phelps took his annual benefit, when Lord Byron's play of "Werner" was performed. Mr. Phelps sustaining the principal part. The farce of "Raising the Wind" followed. This evening (Saturday), the last night of the season, Mr. F. B. Coatterton takes his benefit. "Richard III." and "The Beggar's Opera" will be performed. Mr. W. Harrison and Miss Poole appear in the latter.

HAYMARKET.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Teck, and attended by Hon. Mrs. Stonor and Colonel Keppel, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening, to witness the performance of "The Overland Route" and "Box and Cox." The royal party appeared delighted with the performance, and the Prince had a long conversation with Mr. Buckstone during the evening. Messrs. Buckstone and Compton's well-known rich comedy in the latter piece convulsed the royal party with laughter, causing them to remain until the fall of the curtain. Mr. Buckstone, in the kindest manner, granted the use of the theatre for a morning performance, on Wednesday, in aid of the distressed widow and children of a poor clergyman. The "School for Scandal" was performed first, in which Messrs. Buckstone and Chippendale, of the Haymarket company, Messrs. Walter Lacy, Oreswick, Dyes, Dominick Murray, Robson, Horace Wiggin, Coe, P. White, and W. H. Cummings appeared, together with Miss Katherine Hickson, with Miss Snowdon, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam. Madames Florence Lancia, Lemmens-Sherrington, Poole, Laura Baxter, Rita Favanti, Mr. W. Harrison, and Mr. George Farren appeared in a concert; and the performances concluded with "Idiot on Paris Francaise," in which Messrs. J. L. Poole, Sillington, and Phillips, accompanied by Madames Seaman, Goddall, Kelly, and Lewis performed.

PRINCESS'S.—"The Streets of London," which had such an extraordinary run at this establishment last year, was revived on Monday evening last, and was well received. It was preceded by the farce of "A Ghost in Solis of Himself."

SERAND.—Miss Ada Swanborough's benefit was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening, Mr. H. T. Craven appearing in his original character of Milky White in his own drama of that name.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The season at this establishment will be brought to a close this evening (Saturday). The past week has been appropriated to benefits, which have been highly attractive. On Monday, for the benefit of Miss Minnie Davis and Mr. E. H. Brooke, "The Flowers of the Forest" was produced; an act of "Othello," Mr. Brooke playing the Moor, and Mr. D. H. Jones Iago; concluding with "The Bonnie Fishwife," in which Miss Minnie Davis appeared. On Tuesday, for the benefit of Mr. Boine, "The Beggar's Opera" was performed, the principal characters being sustained by Mr. Harrison, Miss Louisa Pyne, and Mr. E. Rosenthal. The two former favourites were enthusiastically received, and were in excellent voice. The fine baritone and excellent acting of Mr. E. Rosenthal were also highly appreciated. "The Rough Diamond," "Black-Eyed Susan," and "Borrowed Plumes" followed. Wednesday was for the benefit of the Halloway Volunteer Fire Brigade, in which the amateur members took part in the performance. Friday was announced for the benefit of Mr. D. H. Jones, with "The Fool's Revenge" and "Amodeus." On Monday next, the last night, Mr. E. Edgar, the lessee, takes his benefit, when no doubt the house will be again crowded, as it was on Miss Marriott's night.

BRITANNIA.—The new drama of "The Castaway; or, the Orphan's High-born Husband," by Mr. Hazlewood, is drawing excellent houses here. The following is an outline of the plot:—Oswald Carlyon, son of Sir William Carlyon, falls violently in love with a virtuous innocent and an orphan, Millicent Brooke. On the eve of his marriage with a rich lady he prevails upon the unsuspecting Millicent to elope with him, and commissions his groom, David Dyke, to procure a sham clergyman, and so impose upon the young girl. The groom, however, engages a regularly appointed priest, and deceives his master, who behaves like a young man of fashion first, and like a cur afterwards, for, at the bidding of his parent, he turns his back upon Millicent. She is next seen following the calling of a village schoolmistress, and known as Mrs. Denbigh. Owen Thurston, a young artist, knows Millicent's story, and assists in defending her from the attacks of young Carlyon, who is married, and determines to take his boy, Leonard, away from the young mother. A new incident develops itself here. Sir William Carlyon has been robbed of a thousand pounds. His signature was forged by David Dyke, who makes racing books. The cashier of the bank identifies David as the man who presented the cheque. The sporting groom begs for mercy, but Sir William is inexorable till his suppliant produces the marriage certificate, and proves Oswald a bigamist. The trunk of the Carlyon family tree is then powerless, and the plot for the abduction of the child Leonard is abandoned. A lapse of two years takes place. Oswald and his second wife went to India. She died, imploring him to come home and do justice to Millicent, and he was stricken with blindness. Owen Thurston asks Millicent to become his wife, and she evinces the greatest willingness to accept the offer, but David Dyke shows the certificate to Thurston, and he is compelled to leave her. Oswald, a broken down invalid in green spectacles, arrives, and, at length, makes proper amends. Miss Miles has the principal responsibility, and acts in an extremely forcible and intelligent manner. Mr. J. Parry's performance, also, stands prominently forward, from his vigour and fidelity. Mr. J. Reynolds played Owen Thurston in an easy, uncontrained manner, and Mr. Drummond completely carries his audience with him as David Dyke. A rustic ballet is introduced, and made more attractive by the dancing of Miss Celeste Stephan and Miss Morton. The theatre is now entirely and most tastefully redecored. Colonel Stodard, Mr. J. G. Forde, and Miss Emma Kerridge give a miscellaneous entertainment, and "The Casual Ward" completes a capital evening's amusement.

A NEW DRAMA, written by Mrs. Valentine Roberts, the popular lyric writer, has been accepted by Mr. S. Lane, at the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, abounding in "startling situations," &c., illustra-

tive of the benefits of the "ragged school," and what can be done with some of our "street boys." The title is "Jack Mingo; or, Try Again." Everything will be done which experience can suggest to make the drama a great success.

A NEW DRAMA BY WATTS PHILLIPS.—The new five-act drama written by Mr. Watts Phillips for Miss Avonia Jones is to be produced at the Surrey Theatre in the course of a few weeks. We hear that the subject of it is one which trespasses on no pre-occupied ground; that the era in which the action transpires is almost new to the modern stage, and that while the play itself is neither modern nor classic, it combines the elements of both. From the note of preparation which reaches our ear, Mr. Shepherd is about to produce it at much cost, and with very gorgeous display.

Mr. IRA ALDRIDGE is performing at Odessa with wonderful success. His representation of King Lear created quite a *furor*.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Händel's "Acis and Galatea" will be performed at the Crystal Palace Concert this day (Saturday), with Mr. Bentley as Polyphemus.

EXETER HALL.—The National Choral Society will give a series of oratorios in Passion week. On Monday, "The Messiah;" Tuesday, "Elijah;" and on Thursday, "The Creation." Among the artists engaged for these performances are Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Andersdorff, Miss Lucy Franklin, Mr. Lewis Thomas, the new tenor, Mr. Leigh Wilson, and Mr. Bentley, who will sing in the "Elijah" and "Creation." Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.

NATIONAL CONCERTS AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The entertainment, consisting entirely of Irish music, given by Miss Berry Greening last Saturday night, in honour of the patron saint of the Emerald Isle, proved as great a success as the warmest admirers of St. Patrick and of Hibernian melody could desire. The great hall was crowded, and the enthusiasm of the audience was so boundless that encores were the rule and not the exception of the evening. Miss Berry Greening's first piece was Moore's charming song, "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms," which, being tastefully sung and encoored, elicited "The Minstrel Boy." Her next piece, Lever's comic song, "Barney O'Hea," was repeated by unanimous desire, and a similar compliment was bestowed upon "The Last Rose of Summer," for which on returning to the platform she substituted "The Four-leaved Shamrock." Madame Weiss, Miss Adelaide Newton, Mr. Denbigh Newton, and Mr. Alfred Hemming also won frequent recognitions of their well-exercised abilities. Miss Ellen Bliss (pupil of Mr. Benedict) was recalled after an admirable performance of Benedict's pianoforte arrangement of "The Minstrel Boy." Mr. Richard Blagrove was equally successful with his concertina fantasia upon Irish melodies. Mr. E. Reynolds created intense delight by his talented execution of a solo for the cornet, called "The Exile's Lament," and the band of Coldstream Guards wound up the feelings of the assembly to the highest possible pitch by performances of various airs, concluding with "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." The concert terminated with "God save the Queen."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We congratulate Mr. Mapleson upon having secured the services of the celebrated tenor, Signor Mongini. How he should have been lost sight of for the last six or seven years, we cannot understand, for, without doubt, he is the finest tenor in Europe. That Mongini will cause a great sensation on the lyric stage, and be one of the lions of the season, is certain. A portrait of this gifted artist will be given in the *Illustrated Weekly News* in the course of the ensuing month.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KRAM, having nearly completed their transatlantic engagements, will return to England. They leave New York on the 18th of April, and are to appear at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of May. From Liverpool they come to London, and will make their first appearance at the Princess's Theatre on Thursday, May 17th, in "Henry VIII."

MR. GIOVANNELLI has revived "Ixion" at the Alexandra Theatre, Highbury Barn, much to the gratification of the supporters of that pretty little theatre.

MR. W. S. WOODS.—This popular entertainer will re-appear at Easter, after a long absence from the metropolis, in his old quarters at the Polygraphic Hall. The new programme offered by Mr. W. S. Woods will comprise two pictorial and polygraphical sketches, entitled "Baden-Baden" and "Up in the Air," written by Mr. T. W. Robertson.

MR. W. NIX CHART, the respected lessee of the Brighton Theatre, will be the acting manager at Sadler's Wells for the Easter season. We trust it may be a prosperous one.

MISS M. OLIVER has taken the New Royalty Theatre, and will reopen it this (Saturday) evening with a first-class company.

MR. E. T. SMITH has engaged the Royal English Opera company for the Easter attractions at Astley's. At Port-au-Prince, in the island of Hayti, last winter, Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello" was played in the French language. All the performers, save Othello, were either swarthy or black—but the Moor himself had a white face.

THE LATE MR. G. V. BROOKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SIR,—On Friday night I received the last written words of my dear husband. They were found in a bottle on the Brighton beach, and forwarded to me by Mr. O. A. Elliott, of Trinity College, Cambridge. They are written in pencil on a torn envelope, and read as follows:—

"11th of January, on board the London. We are just going down. No chance of safety. Please give this to Avonia Jones, Surrey Theatre.—GUSTAVUS VAUGHAN BROOKE."

Will you be kind enough to insert this fact in your valuable journal, for, as the message is, he has many friends who will be glad once more to hear from him, even though his words have come from his very grave.

With respect, I remain sincerely yours, AVONIA BROOKE.
55, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

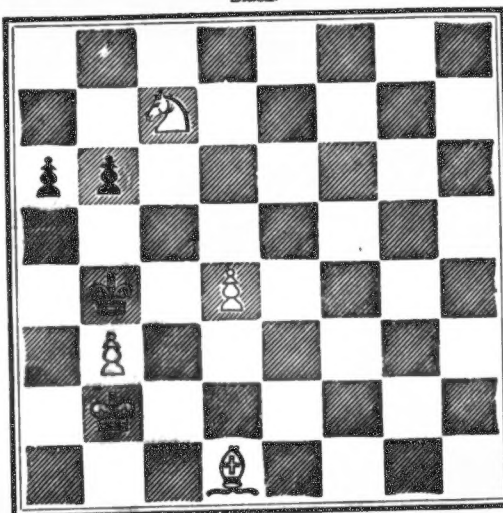
GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insisting upon having your trousers fitted with BUSSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five pence per minute. Patentees' Depot 432, New Oxford-street, W.C.—(Advertisement.)

YOUNG'S ASSOCIATED GUM AND BURNING PLASTERS are the best ever invented for giving immediate ease. Price 6d. and 1s. per box. Observe the Trade Mark—E. Y.—without which none are genuine. May be had of respectable chemists in town and country. Wholesale Manufactory, 18, Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C. London.—(Advertisement.)

PAIN EXHAUSTION.—CLARK'S FAMILY REMEDY.—This invaluable preparation, the wonderful properties of which have now for some time been well appreciated by a discerning public, is proved in a thousand instances to have alleviated the diseases and troubles of infancy and childhood. Chaffings, rashes, boils, sores, and skin eruptions of every description, scalds, head, ringworm, chilblains, cuts and bruises, croup and wheezing at the chest, have all in their turn yielded to its judicious and persistent application. Nor is it less efficacious in removing those distressing ailments which weary and deplete persons of mature years, whilst its healing, soothing, and palliative qualities recommend it beyond all question as the great panacea for those obstinate and irritating maladies so frequently attendant on an advanced period of life. Numerous well-authenticated instances are adduced of rapid cure, and permanent relief in severe cases of rheumatism, sprains, white swellings, scalds, gonorrhea, blennorrhoea, breast, ringworm, whitlow, chilblains, corns, deafness or in-grown nails, peeling off of the skin of the hands, shingles and cracked lips, wheezing in the throat or chest, or derangement in life, should be without this Family Remedy, indispensable alike to the traveller, the sportsman, and the householder, to whom its manifold virtues will prove a source of comfort and economy. Sold wholesale by W. CLARK, 75, Baker-street, London, W., and retail by chemists throughout the world, in pots at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each. Again in every town.—(Advertisement.)

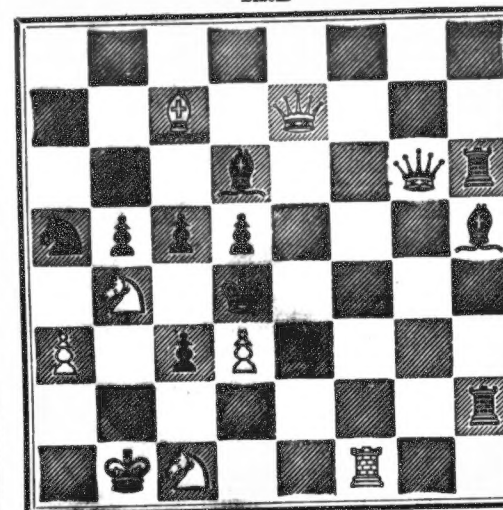
Chess.

PROBLEM No. 344.—By W. Mackenzie, Esq. (of Edinburgh).
Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 345.—By A. H.
Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in four moves.

The following exceedingly interesting game was played in the Grand Tournament at the International Congress of the British Chess Association, between Herr Steinitz and Mr. Mongroden.

- | White. | Black. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Herr Steinitz. | Mr. Mongroden. |
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to Q 4 |
| 2. P takes P | 2. Q takes P |
| 3. Kt to Q B 3 | 3. Q to Q square (a) |
| 4. P to Q 4 | 4. P to K 8 |
| 5. Kt to K B 3 | 5. Kt to K B 3 |
| 6. B to Q 3 | 6. B to K 2 |
| 7. Castles | 7. Castles |
| 8. B to K 3 | 8. P to Q Kt 3 |
| 9. Kt to K 5 | 9. B to Q Kt 2 |
| 10. P to K B 4 | 10. Q Kt to Q 2 |
| 11. Q to K 2 | 11. K Kt to Q 4 |
| 12. Q Kt takes K 3 | 12. P takes Kt (b) |
| 13. K R to K B 3 | 13. P to K B 4 |
| 14. R to K B 3 | 14. P to K Kt 3 |
| 15. P to K Kt 4 (c) | 15. P takes P |
| 16. B takes K R P (d) | 16. Kt takes Kt |
| 17. B P takes Kt | 17. K takes B |
| 18. Q takes P | 18. K R to K Kt square (e) |
| 19. Q to K B 5 (ch) | 19. K to Kt 2 |
| 20. Q to B 6 (ch) | 20. K to B 2 |
| 21. Q to R 7 (ch) | 21. K to K 3 |
| 22. Q to B 3 (ch) | 22. K to B 2 |
| 23. R to K B square (ch) | 23. K to K square |
| 24. Q to K 6 | 24. R to K Kt 2 |
| 25. B to K Kt 5 | 25. Q to Q 2 |
| 26. B takes K Kt P (ch) | 26. R takes B |
| 27. Q takes R (ch) | 27. K to Q square |
| 28. R to K B 3 (ch) | 28. Q to K square |
| 29. Q takes Q, mating | |

(a) We have seen 3. Q to Q R 4, followed by P to Q B 3, played at this juncture.

(b) Better, we should have thought, to take with Bishop—although, even then, Black would have had a very inferior game.

(c) The commencement of a dashing and brilliant attack, which White maintains to the finish with the utmost spirit and determination.

(d) Far preferable to retaking Pawn with Queen.

(e) He has no better reply. 18. Q to K square obviously loses at once.

THE ROAD MURDER AND THE KENT FAMILY.—Misfortune seems to have pursued this unfortunate family from the beginning. The fact of the murder, heavy as the affliction must have been, was intensified by its commission by a member of the family, while the suspicious cast upon the others added to the burden. Mrs. Kent has been seized with a paralytic attack which deprives her of speech, and she now lies in a deplorable state. This additional calamity has severely shattered her unfortunate husband. The parents of Constance Kent have raised an action of damages in the Court of Sessions against the *Daily Review*, a newspaper published in Edinburgh, for a "false and calumnious" article which appeared in that journal on the 27th of July last. The article complained of makes strong charges and insinuations against the pursuers.

Laid and Police.

POLICE COURTS.
GUILDHALL.

UNFOUNDED ACCUSATION.—Two modest-looking respectable young women were placed at the bar before Alderman Hale charged with stealing about 17s from the person. When the case was called on the prosecutor stepped into the witness box, and having been sworn, said he did not wish to press the charge as he might have been mistaken in the persons. It was stated, however, that the defendants had given their correct address, and it appeared that they had lodged for five years in the house of a sergeant of police. Alderman Hale thereupon said that a sergeant of police would scarcely be likely to allow bad characters to live in his house, and the prosecutor was compelled to go on with the case. In reply to questions he said his name was Henry Tippetts, living at 139, Cheap-side, a commercial traveller in the employ of Mr. B. B. Tebb. He added: I gave these two women into custody last night, about ten minutes to eleven o'clock, in front of the Mansion House, as they were crossing the road. I had followed them from Moorgate-street until they got to the centre of the road opposite the Mansion House. I met the two prisoners in Moorgate-street, and went down a dark court with one, leaving the other at the corner of the court. My money was safe in my pocket when I went down the court, and I missed it when I came out. I had half a sovereign in gold, a florin and some small silver. The woman I was with left me rather hurriedly, spoke to the other, and they walked off. I followed them. I lost sight of them at the corner of Princess-street, where there were a great number of women standing. I might be mistaken in the parties at the corner of that street. He further stated that he was not quite sober at the time. The wife of the sergeant of police with whom the girls lodged then stepped forward and gave them an excellent character, and Alderman Hale discharged them, and said (amid the applause of a crowded court) that they left without a stain upon their character. The foreman of the City house of business in which they were employed then stepped forward and spoke of them in the very highest terms as steady, respectable girls. Alderman Hale rebuked the prosecutor for getting drunk and giving innocent people into custody, and said it was a serious matter for him. In reply to an application from the young girls for a summons for defamation of character, he said he could not grant it. They must consult a solicitor. He was sorry they had been looked up all night on the accusation of a drunken man; but they had their remedy.

BOW STREET.

KEEPING ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Between twenty and thirty persons were brought up on Monday morning charged with drunkenness, and in some cases with disorderly conduct, on Saturday (being St. Patrick's Day) and Sunday. Most of these cases were of a very trivial character. Amongst the above was a boy about eighteen years of age, named Walter King, who was charged with committing an assault on another lad. The prosecutor said he saw the prisoner with a rifleman (both being very much intoxicated) at about five minutes past ten on Saturday. Prisoner said, "What are you looking at?" Prosecutor made no reply, when prisoner gave him a violent blow on the mouth. He then gave him into custody. The rifleman said it was a bad thing to do, and he should suffer for it. Mr. Vaughan asked the prisoner what he had to say in answer to the charge. Prisoner said he was a stoker and engine-driver, and he had left off work and met his father (the rifleman) and had had something to drink. Prosecutor called his father a Fenian, a drunken Irishman. Prisoner denied this fact. Prisoner said: My father would have hit him, but I did not like to give him the trouble, so I hit him myself. Mr. Vaughan fined him 5s.

OLBKENWELL.

COMMITTAL OF A PUGILIST FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Thomas Brown, who it was stated was a pugilist, was charged, on remand, with assaulting and causing the death of John Loveman, an omnibus driver, at Holloway. Mr. Beard attended for the prosecution, and stated that since the last remand a coroner's inquiry had been held, and the jury had returned a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner. The short facts of the case were these: The deceased was the driver of a Favorite omnibus, and on the 11th ult. he was with his omnibus at the Archway Tavern, Highgate-hill. The prisoner, who was much the worse for liquor, wanted to get on to the omnibus, but was prevented doing so by the deceased. The prisoner made two or three attempts to get on to the omnibus, each time being prevented by the deceased. This seemed to very much annoy the prisoner, who caught hold of the deceased and in the most vicious manner threw him with great force on to the ground. When the deceased was picked up it was ascertained that one of his legs was broken, and, at his own request, he was taken to the King's College Hospital. He went on very well for a short time, but afterwards became worse and died. Mr. Thomas Howell said he was house-surgeon at the King's College Hospital, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The deceased, who was suffering from a broken leg, was admitted to the hospital on the 11th of February. He remained there until the 7th of March, when he died. He died from exhaustion caused by a succession of fits of an epileptic character and inflammation of the right leg. He was present at the post-mortem examination, but he could not say that the broken leg was the cause of death. Mr. Barker asked the medical gentleman if he thought the broken leg had hastened the death of the deceased, even by a minute? The witness replied in the negative. He could not say that the fits he had spoken of were brought on by the broken leg. Mr. Beard remarked that previous to the assault the deceased was a strong hearty man, and there did not seem to be anything the matter with him. He had to ask for a remand, so that he might get the gentleman here who made the post-mortem examination. At the inquest it was stated that the death of the deceased had been accelerated by his leg being broken. He understood that the house-surgeon would have proved that fact. Mr. Barker said that at present there was not enough evidence before him to commit on the charge of manslaughter, but he would remand the prisoner to enable the gentleman who made the post-mortem examination to be called. Had the coroner issued his warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner? Inspector Westlake, G division, answered in the affirmative, and said the prisoner would have been apprehended had he attended the inquest. Mr. Barker remanded the prisoner until Monday next, but said he would take bail for his appearance on that day. The prisoner was allowed out on bail, but had no sooner left the court than he was taken into custody by Inspector Westlake on the coroner's warrant, and at once conveyed to Newgate.

GENTLEMANLY AMUSEMENT.—John G. Sargeant, of 11, Gray's-inn-square, and Walter Gibbs, of Worcester-park, Epsom, described as gentlemen, were charged with disorderly conduct at Northampton-park. The defendants were at an early hour in the morning shouting and behaving in a very disorderly manner in the streets. They were asked to desist, but would not do so; and, as they insulted a lady and gentleman, they were taken into custody. A young woman, previous to this, had complained to the police of the defendants having insulted her. The defendants, in defence, gave a total denial to the charge. Mr. Barker fined them 20s. each. The fines were at once paid.

A DOG-FIGHTER CONVICTED.—Richard Wilson, a rough-looking fellow, described as a labourer, was charged with causing two dogs to fight in the King's-cross-road. Mr. W. Lowe, of the Society

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted. The evidence proved that the prisoner was in a bye street in the King's-cross-road, causing two dogs to fight. One of the dogs was much larger than the other; and when the smaller one wanted to leave off, the prisoner took it up, and forced it to fight. The prisoner was remonstrated with, and asked to desist from his endeavours to make the dogs fight, but he would not do so, and because one of the dogs would not fight the prisoner kicked it. As the prisoner would persist in making the dogs fight, a constable was sent for, and the prisoner was given into custody. When the prisoner found that he was to be taken to the police-station, he began to whimper and cry, and asked to be forgiven, as he did not intend to hurt the dogs. The prisoner, in defence, said that he was endeavouring to separate the dogs instead of trying to make them fight. Afterwards he said he was sorry for what he had done. The magistrate said that the prisoner was a cowardly fellow, and ordered him to pay a fine of 10s, or in default to be imprisoned for seven days. The prisoner was locked up in default.

WOBSHIP STREET.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—A DOUBTFUL CASE.—Charles Catiemole, a young man of apparent respectability, was charged with stealing from his employer, Mr. John Moore, harness maker, of Market-street, Finsbury. Mr. Parry prosecuted, and Mr. Beard defended. The prisoner, who had been a workman in the prosecutor's service between three and four years, had access to all the stock, slept on the premises, and was sober, steady, and had the entire confidence of his master. Lately, however, property to a large amount in the fall was missed at various times. His friends were very respectable, and not any suspicious of the employers attached to him. On the 10th of this month, however, Evans, a detective officer of the G division, saw a lad conversing with him in the street, and recognising in that person a nephew of Mr. Moore, who had been discharged from his house for robbery, he (Evans) crossed the road to them. The nephew walked away immediately, and prisoner, on being told by the officer that he was such and questioned as to what he had about him, produced some ornamental portions of harness in value about 15s, which he admitted were his master's, at the same time accounting for their possession by asserting the nephew had represented that a gentleman in the City-road wished to purchase them. He he not asked Mr. Moore if he should take the property simply because he was not at home. Mr. Beard made a very strong appeal for the prisoner, who, he admitted, was doubtless in unlawful possession of the things, and even that under circumstances possibly more commendable than otherwise, in the absence of his master, he was about to exhibit articles with a view of effecting a sale. The character given even by the prosecutor should do away with all idea that a felony was contemplated, and he (Mr. Beard) felt convinced a jury would not convict. Mr. Cooke said he could not do away with or alter the evidence. He would very gladly listen to any view taken of it by the prosecutor. Finally the prisoner was fully committed for trial, but admitted to bail.

THAMES.

BRUTALITY AND OBEDIENTY.—Thomas Joseph Underwood, aged 41, a costermonger, of No. 2, Angel-gardens, Shadwell, was charged with violently assaulting his wife Ellen, and with cruelty to a parrot and a dog. The prisoner's wife, who carried an infant, seemed very ill. She is the mother of nine children by the prisoner, the eldest of whom is twenty. She is an industrious woman, but her husband is dissipated, and has frequently ill-used her, and threatened to make away with her. On Sunday, at dinner time, he was drunk, and indulged in fearful abuse and threats. He struck a dinner fork into her head. He also struck her on the head, and said he would kill her. She ran out of the house, and took shelter with a neighbour. Her husband followed her, seized her by the hair, and beat and kicked her until she was insensible. He then returned to his room, and threw a parrot with his cage and a dog on the fire. A police-constable named Clarke, No. 491 K, on entering the room perceived a small of burning feathers, and took the half-consumed parrot and the dog off the fire. He then arrested the prisoner. The constable asked him what he meant by such cruelty to the dog and parrot, to which he replied, "They are my own, and I have a right to do what I like with them." The dead bird was produced. It was not known what had become of the dog. The prisoner, in defence, said he had no recollection of what had occurred. Mr. Paget remanded him for a week.

SOUTHWARK.

DARING ROBBERY.—Charles Coward, a well-known thief, was charged with stealing a purse containing some silver and copper money from the person of David Lockaby, in the Blackfriars-road. The prosecutor said he resides in Goswell-street, St. Luke's. On Sunday night, between nine and ten o'clock, he was proceeding homewards along the Blackfriars-road, when he stopped at the corner of a street to purchase some nuts at a stall. He pulled out his purse to pay for them, when the prisoner rushed up against him and snatched the purse and ran off with it. The witness pursued him, calling out "Stop thief," and saw him captured in Church-street. In cross-examination witness said he was perfectly sober, and never saw the prisoner before until he snatched his purse. He denied having met him two hours previously in the New-cut, and accompanied him to Waterbury's, Marsh-gate, or any other public-house. John Norfolk, 59 M, said he was on duty in Church-street, Blackfriars-road, about ten o'clock, when he heard cries of "Stop thief," and saw the prisoner running, followed by the prosecutor, who called out, "That man has robbed me." The witness pursued the prisoner, and saw him throw something away, which he picked up, and found to be prosecutor's purse and money. He afterwards secured the prisoner, and took him to the station-house. The prisoner here in the most impudent manner said he had been drinking with the prosecutor in several houses near the Marsh-gate, by the New-cut, and that he wanted to not indecently towards him. He added that when the prosecutor attempted to do so he snatched the purse from him. The prosecutor was recalled, and in answer to his witness said that he had only left a friend's house at nine o'clock, where he partook of supper. The prisoner's statement was false. Mr. Woolrych had no doubt of it. A more resolutely defence he never heard. He asked what was known of the prisoner. Jackson, 275 M, said he had known the prisoner as a thief for a long time. In February, 1865, he was tried at the Surrey Sessions for street robbery, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. In fact, he had not been liberated from the House of Correction many days. Mr. Woolrych committed him for trial.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.—George Brown, 15, and Edward Mundy, 12 dirty-looking lads, were brought before Mr. Woolrych charged with breaking into the factory of Messrs. Oastel and Brown, confectioners, 151, Railway-arch, Waterloo-terminus. It appeared from the evidence of Andrews, one of the prosecutors' foremen, that their place had lately been mysteriously robbed by some one breaking in, and for the last few nights he and another workman had kept watch for the thief. On Saturday night, shortly after eight o'clock, he heard a breaking noise over the doorway, and presently he saw the prisoner creep through an aperture and drop into the warehouse. Soon after Brown took a candle from his pocket and lighted it with a match, and as they were about to commence their plunder witness and his companion pounced upon them and handed them over to the police. Samuel Guttridge, a warehouseman in the prosecutors' employ, said that he expected to see much older persons enter the premises, and they were fully prepared for them. Police-constable 112 L said he was called by the last witness to 151, Railway-arch, at the end of Granby-street, Waterloo-road, when the prisoners were given into his custody.

He searched Brown, and found a piece of iron, a candle, and some matches on him. Witness added that he had received information that Brown had been in Red-hill Reformatory. He knew nothing whatever of the younger prisoner than his being an associate of young thieves. Mundy's father, a costermonger, said he was the youngest of six children, and despite all he could do he would keep out all night and associate with thieves. He did not know what to do with him. Mr. Woolrych asked him if he was willing to pay a trifle if he was sent to a reformatory institution. He replied that he earned very little money, but he would not mind paying a shilling a week to keep him from further contamination. Mr. Woolrych accordingly sentenced Mundy to a month's hard labour, and at the expiration of that term to be sent to the school-ship Cornwall for five years. As for Brown, he should remand him for further inquiries.

CONVEYING TOBACCO TO A PRISONER IN HORSEMONGER-LANE GAOL.—James Ryan, a middle-aged man, was placed at the bar before Mr. Woolrych, charged with unlawfully conveying a quantity of tobacco into Horse-monger-lane Gaol, contrary to the rules and regulations, whereby he incurred a penalty of not exceeding £20, or six months' imprisonment. James Holker, the schoolmaster warder of the prison, said that about one o'clock on the previous afternoon the prisoner was admitted to see a prisoner awaiting his trial, and he was consequently passed into the corridor where witness was on duty, and taken to the cell in which his friend was confined. The wicket was opened, and they were left in conversation. Suspecting something wrong, he watched the cell, and presently he saw the prisoner drop something, and endeavour to push it under the door with his foot. Witness asked him what he was doing with his foot. He replied, "Nothing," but on stooping down he found a small parcel of tobacco. When he showed it to the prisoner he said that he had dropped it out of his box while taking a quid for his own chewing. Mr. Woolrych asked who it was the prisoner went to? Witness replied that it was a man named George, committed for trial for uttering base coin. The prisoner must have known that he was doing wrong, as the prison regulations were conspicuously fixed both outside and inside the prison. The prisoner here said he could not read, and he did not know that taking in a little tobacco was doing any harm. Mr. Keene, jun., the assistant governor, here informed his worship that the prisoner well knew the rules, as before he was admitted inside the prison he was asked if he had any tobacco about him anything else that was forbidden, when he replied that he had not. The prisoner admitted that, but he did not think about his box that he always carried about him. Mr. Woolrych told him he had committed a very serious offence, and rendered himself liable to a penalty of £20 or six months' imprisonment. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, he should not put the full penalty of the law in force, but fine him 20s, or one month's imprisonment. The prisoner said he had no money. He hoped his worship would not send him to prison. Mr. Woolrych told him unless he paid the fine he must go to prison. The penalty not being forthcoming he was committed.

WANDSWORTH.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD BY A RAILWAY PASSENGER.—INFLECTION OF THE FULL PENALTY.—Mr. Henry Elderton, of the Bushets, Leamington, appeared to answer two summonses taken out by Mr. J. Bent, on behalf of the South-Western Railway Company, for travelling on their line without having previously paid his fare, and with intent to avoid payment thereof. Mr. Bent appeared on behalf of the company, and Mr. Wilson appeared for the defendant. John McDougall, a guard, said that on the 21st ult. he had charge of the train which left Surbiton at ten minutes past ten o'clock in the morning. At that station his attention was drawn to a passenger who had taken a return ticket to Malden, and was in a carriage of his train. On arriving at Vauxhall Station, the train not having stopped after leaving Surbiton, he put his back to the carriage in which the passenger was to see who got out or in. No one got out or in, and on reaching the ticket platform at Waterloo Station he found the defendant, who was a passenger in the carriage, had given up the second half of a return ticket from Waterloo to Vauxhall. Witness went with the collector to the carriage, and said to the defendant, "You have come from Surbiton." He replied, "Yes, guard," and shook. (Laughter.) Witness then said, "You have got a return ticket from Surbiton to Malden," and he answered, "Yes, guard." Witness also said, "It is not the first time you have done it," and he replied, "No, guard, it is not." He was taken to the superintendent's office, where he gave his name and address, and tore off the up-half of the return ticket to Malden, and that he gave to them. The two half tickets were produced. The one from Vauxhall to Waterloo was dated the 20th of February, and the other from Surbiton to Malden or Cobham, which is the next station, was dated the 21st. The witness explained that return tickets were available on the day after they were issued. The defendant could have obtained the return ticket from Waterloo to Vauxhall on the night of the 20th, and by giving up the return half on the next day and also the return half from Malden to Surbiton payment of the fare between Malden and Vauxhall would be avoided. By Mr. Wilson: The next train stopped at all the stations. The defendant did not say he thought the ten past one o'clock train stopped at the Malden Station. He did not say he got into the wrong train. Mr. Robert Gregory, a clerk in the passenger audit office, said that from the 5th to the 21st of February twenty-eight first halves of second-class return tickets from Surbiton to Malden were missing; for the week ending March 4, two were missing; and for the week ending the 11th, only one. Mr. Wilson objected to that evidence being received against his client. Mr. Ingham said: Let the case stand as if the missing tickets had not been proved. Mr. Wilson's answer to the case was that the defendant wanted to go to Malden, as he had business there, and that he got into the wrong train. Mr. Ingham observed: Why did he not give up the Surbiton ticket, and pay the excess? Instead of doing so, he gave up another. Mr. Wilson said it arose from a mistake. He did not believe a gentleman like the defendant, who had been in the habit of travelling on the line, would be guilty of any attempt to defraud the company. He (Mr. Wilson) had taken a first-class return ticket from Vauxhall to Wandsworth, and he intended to ride on to Waterloo. He should pay the excess. The company might just as well summon him as the defendant. Mr. Ingham thought it was done fraudulently, and he therefore ordered the defendant to pay 40s. and 10s. costs. The other summons was for the 19th of February, but as it was informal the magistrate agreed to amend it, and to adjourn the further hearing for a week, on the payment of 10s. costs to the defendant. Mr. Elderton paid £2 10s., and likewise 10s. for his costs.

AN UMBRELLA THIEF.—Elizabeth Burns, who was described as having no home or occupation, was charged with stealing a silk umbrella, the property of the Rev. Mr. Drew, of Wingfield House, South Lambeth. A few days ago the prisoner went to the house for a ticket for the soup-kitchen, and she also said she wanted the Rev. Mr. Drew to assist her. She was left in the passage, where the umbrella was placed, while the servant went to her master to deliver the message. The Rev. Mr. Drew refused to see the prisoner, and in a few minutes after she had left the umbrella, which was quite new—Mr. Drew having very recently given £1 6s for it—was missed. The prisoner was apprehended some time afterwards, but the umbrella could not be found. One of the servants said to her, "It is not the first thing you have taken," and she replied that it was the first time. The prisoner now said that she knew nothing of the umbrella. Mr. Dayman considered she had admitted the possession, and committed her to prison for one month with hard labour.

FOURFOLD MURDER IN NEW ZEALAND.

Last week we called attention to the dilution of crime in Auckland. We wish we could renew our statement; but, unfortunately, we cannot. A fourfold murder has been committed by a discharged soldier of the 65th Regiment, named Stack, the victims being his mother-in-law and three brothers-in-law. This horrible murder was committed at Otahuhu, in the latter end of September last; and it was not until Friday last that any of the bodies were discovered. He had decamped on the Monday previous, and was arrested at Kaipara by an old sergeant of his regiment, and lodged in goal yesterday (Wednesday). The persons murdered were named Finnigan, and lived at Otahuhu, on one of the pensioner allotments, which they enjoyed as heirs of a pensioner settler, who sent there on the foundation of the colony. Stack married Finnigan's daughter, who died recently. He murdered in one night the old woman and her three sons, aged respectively fifty-seven, seventeen, fifteen, and twelve years, and buried them in the garden. Over the old woman's body he had planted a crop of carrots, which were well grown. The murder must have been completed in one night; and, strange to say, it was perpetrated in a room of a double house, separated from the apartment occupied by another family by a single board partition. The woman living in the adjoining room said she was at home the night of the murder—the night when the entire family disappeared—and heard neither groans nor any unusual sound. The murderer burned the clothes of his victims. His object appears to have been to inherit the house and acre of freehold in Otahuhu that belonged to his late wife's family. He battered in his victims' skulls with a hammer and in addition cut the eldest youth's throat. The body of the youngest lad has not yet been found. From what we have heard there is some reason to connect Stack with the murder of the two men of the German military settler com-



A NEW ZEALAND CHIEF AND HIS WIFE. (From a Sketch by an English Officer.)

pany, whose bodies were found tomahawked and stripped, one near Otago and the other near Cambridge, six or eight months ago. At the time it was laid to the charge of the Maoris; but Stack is known to have disposed of some articles belonging to the murdered men. Strange to say, no inquiry was ever instituted into this matter, which, if done at the time, might have saved the lives of four innocent persons.—*Daily Southern Cross*, December 29.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

PROCLAMATIONS were issued on the 5th of December, under the hand of the governor, relieving the first and second class militia from actual service, also relieving the Waikato Militia from actual service, when placed on their land.

The news from the North Island continues favourable. On the

east coast but few natives remain in rebellion, and wherever they show themselves they are followed up. On the west coast General Ohuie has set himself actively to punish the perpetrators of the late outrages. Once more the imperial troops, the colonial force, and the native contingent have been brought to act together, and this time with a splendid result. The combined forces stormed in the most spirited manner the Putahi pah, and General Ohuie, de-

lighted with their conduct eulogised it in the strongest terms in "general orders." "The major-general commanding is at a loss to find words sufficient to express his thanks to the field force engaged against the formidable pah of Putahi this morning, after a harassing march of four hours through dense bush and forest, and up and down almost perpendicular ravines. The major-general was proud to see the force advance against the pah, nearly inaccessible to troops, with as much coolness and precision as if on their private parade; and afterwards charge it in the most gallant and spirited manner, when within about eighty yards of it. Such conduct proves that no troops can cope with those of Great Britain."

Further on follow thanks to the colonial and friendly native forces engaged. Meanwhile, the departure of the troops, so earnestly insisted on from home, is not being neglected. The 70th have gone, and arrangements for the departure of two more regiments are being hurried on. Dr. Featherstone, the superintendent of Wellington, is personally lending his assistance to crush out the rebellion in his province. He joined the native contingent force, and is jointly sharing the command of it with General Meti Kingi. It is said that, as a condition of his lending his personal aid and influence, he stipulated with the governor—"That the force about to proceed upon the then proposed expedition, should be permitted to use their utmost endeavours to capture and bring to punishment the murderers of Karet, Mr. Broughton, and others, and to do it in their own way, without any official interference."

We take the opportunity of giving an illustration of a New Zealand chief and his wife, from a sketch taken by a British officer.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

JOSEPH ORLE, who was probably the oldest man in the world, died in Oledonia, a little town in Wisconsin, on the 27th of January last, at the age of 140 years. Twice three score years may be called a ripe old age. He attained an age greater by twenty years than that enjoyed by the next oldest man of modern times, Jeanne Claude Jacob, a member of the French National Assembly, who was called the "Dean of the human species," and who died at the age of 121. This man bore some resemblance to a "Giant," as an old man when Jackson



MR. PHELPS AS KING LEAR, AND MRS. HERMAN VEZIN AS CORDELIA. (See page 650.)

defeated Pakenham at New Orleans, a venerable woman Taylor whipped Santa Anna at Buena Vista, and yet was not too old to rejoice when Lee surrendered to Grant. Joseph Orle was born of French parents in what is now Detroit, but which was then only an Indian trading station, in 1725. The record of his baptism in the Catholic church in that city establishes this fact beyond a doubt. He was a resident of Wisconsin for about a century, and was the "oldest citizen" in the State beyond any dispute. Whenever the "oldest citizen" was alluded to every Wisconsinian declared Joseph Orle was the man meant. He was first married in New Orleans in 1755, after having grown to be a bachelor of thirty. A few years after his marriage he settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Before the revolutionary war he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. A few years ago he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court of Wisconsin, in a case involving the title to certain real estates at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before the litigants were dreamt of. For some years he had resided at Oledonia with a daughter by his third wife. This child was a little over seventy years of age a couple of years ago, but we do not know whether she survives her father or not. He was sixty-nine when she was born. Up to 1864 Mr. Orle was as hale and hearty as most men of seventy. He could walk several miles without fatigue, and was frequently in the habit of chopping wood for the family use. He went to all elections, and from the time he first voted for Washington he had always voted the straight-out Union ticket. He had no bad habits, except that he was an inveterate smoker; but that is not considered among the small vices in the land of Grant and Sherman. In person he was rather above the medium height, spare in flesh, but showing evidences of having been in his prime—a century or so before—a man of sinewy strength. Of late years a haunting sense of loneliness overwhelmed and seemed to sadden him. The only weakness of mind which he ever betrayed was in the last year or two of his existence, when he frequently remarked, with a startling air of sadness, that he feared that perhaps "Death had forgotten him," but he would always add, with more cheerfulness, that he felt sure "God had not." — *New York Herald*, Feb. 26.

Literature.

DREAMS.

THE situation of Elmelle House was a strange one—not a hundred yards from a bare sea-beach, with a wide, gray view of a restless sea; but the Elmelles lived there contentedly enough the year through. They were people of refinement, and possessed of resources within themselves that made them independent of society; and they also had two things rarely found united—money and love. A happier or more united family never enjoyed the blessings of life than this Elmelle family.

It consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Elmelle, their son Charles, his young wife, Ella, and a daughter Marian, engaged to be married the following spring. Both the younger ladies were remarkable for beauty and amiability. Marian's fiancée, Ernest Haight, was a special favourite of her parents; Charles was their devoted and dutiful son. It is not wonderful, therefore, when there was such abundant materials for happiness, and so little chance for discomfort, that when, one morning, Marian and Ella both appeared with downcast and anxious faces, that it was instantly observed. Both of the ladies were reticent alike. Marian pleaded a headache. Ella attributed it to the weather; but it was a rainy day, the breakfast-room too cozy to leave, and Charles, and Ernest Haight, who had happened to have spent a night there, were in fine teasing humour. At last, Marian shyly confessed she had been troubled by a dream. Both the young men laughed uproariously, but Ella looked troubled and started.

"It is very odd," she said, "but that is what has been distressing me. I had such a strange dream."

As she spoke, there came a dash of rain against the window. "Mrs. Mayence will hardly reach here to-day," observed the elder Mr. Elmelle, who had been watching his children with much amusement.

"That rain sounds as it did in my dream," said Ella, not hearing him.

"Why, I dreamed of that, also!" cried Marian, looking in astonishment at her sister-in-law.

By this time everybody was interested in the dreams; and, Ella, after some persuasion, commenced as follows:—

"I thought it was such a day as this: the sea moaning on the beach, and rain dashing in sheets, as it does so, against the windows. I noticed it especially—the weather, I mean—and said to

myself that the dreariness without was what made me restless and discontented. You see, I had the anxiety and uneasy waiting then in my dream that I have now, because of my dream. I thought, also, that I was in this very room, and that the rest of you chatted indifferently about the fire; and that I could make none of you hear, or even stop to listen to what the sea was saying. Neither could I, myself, make it out, only I understood, as one does understand in a dream, you know, that our safety and happiness depended on the words the waves groaned over and over out there on the beach, that I was always nearly catching, and then hopelessly losing again.

"Trying to understand, I went to the window; and looking out on the sea, I saw that it was very threatening, and as it tossed and surged, that it tossed something that was coming steadily towards us. Looking closer, I saw that it was a boat, in which sat a person, and that the boat was not rowed, but drifted, while its occupant sat motionless in one end of it. I had the same feeling about this motionless, drifting figure, that I had concerning the words that the sea uttered—that our all depended on seeing its face—and I tried, and struggled, and even prayed to see; but though there was nothing interposed between, for some of those mysterious reasons known only to a dreamer, I could see nothing but the eyes—large, black, glowing, splendid, baleful; the eyes, and nothing else; and I do not know how the boat came to land, or how this doubtful presence entered our house; only it was there; and in some mysterious way, whenever it approached me, I was palsied and sick at heart; but I could get no one besides myself to see it.

"You know how one dreams out ages in half an hour. Time seemed to pass by—days, weeks, in which I was alone and solitary, in some way because of the eyes, when Marian came to me, weeping.

"We are two poor, betrayed women," she said.

"Ah!" I answered, "have you found that out?" and, as I spoke, there arose a great noise below, that I could not understand; and of which I only remember that I heard Marian shriek out, and, looking on the beach, I saw lying there the body of a man."

Mrs. Charles Elmelle hesitated.

"Capital!" cried her husband, much amused. "What a treasure I have had in you, Ella, and all unconsciously! Why, you would make a fine sensation writer. And who was the man?"

Ella was silent.

"Yes, who was the man? We are not to be cheated out of the crowning horror in that way," chorused the rest, with the exception of Marian, who sat looking at Ella, with a pale and startled face.

"I did not mean to tell you, but since you insist," returned Ella, in a very low voice, "the man whom I saw dead on the beach was Ernest."

"By George! pleasant prospect for you, old fellow!" cried Charles, merrily; "and now, Marian, for your dream. See that it don't fall behind Ella's, or you will lose your reputation."

Marian seemed scarcely to hear the raillery. Her startled eyes were fixed on her lover, as he smiled a gay assurance at her, with a look of unutterable terror.

"I saw it, too," she said, in a low, trembling voice.

"What, only one?" cried her brother; "I am ashamed of you—I really am. You have disappointed me, Marian. You have shown none of that originality that I expected of you, as an Elmelle. How am I to snub Ella into proper conviction of the great superiority of the Elmelles, if you give me the lie practically, by meekly following in her footsteps? Make it two, for my sake, Marian. Throw me in, can't you?"

But it was plain that his merriment was somewhat forced, and that the vision, or his sister's manner, had made deeper impression upon him than he cared to own.

"Joke as you please," answered Marian; "you cannot do away with the horror that possesses me. Turn as I would last night, I was haunted, and by such eyes as Ella has described—dark, splendid, and baleful—and all was confusion and distress, till suddenly I heard a carriage rolling by, and Ella came to me sobbing, and said, 'Ab, Marian, how miserable we are! Come and see.' Looking out, I saw something like a triumphal car.

"Good!" said her brother. "There is an improvement now. The car is better than your boat, I think, Ella."

"I did not see," pursued Marian; "but I had the impression with the car, as with the rest of the dream, of the evil presence, and the eyes shining down on us from it, while behind it walked Ernest and Charles, taking no apparent notice of us; and, while I looked, there was some strange confusion, and, crying out and looking out towards the sea, I saw, as it seems Ella did also, Ernest lying dead on the beach."

"Oh! come now, May, that is a little too much," said her lover, disconcerted in spite of himself.

"It is true," answered Marian, humbly.

The little party looked at each other in dismay. Even the unbelieving Charles was silenced. A shadow had fallen over the cozy little breakfast-room. At that moment wheels were heard the door.

"Hattie Mayence, after all," cried Marian. "I am so glad. She will chase these horrid notions out of my head!" And, even as

HAWTHORNE

